

The Enterprise.

VOL. 3.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1898.

NO. 52.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
7:55 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:15 A. M. Daily.
12:40 P. M. Daily.
3:57 P. M. Daily.
7:55 P. M. Sundays Only.
SOUTH.
7:55 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:15 A. M. Daily.
12:40 P. M. Daily.
3:57 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
7:55 P. M. Daily.

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

First car from Ferry for Baden Station leaves 7:35 A. M.
First car from 30th Street for Baden Station leaves 8:15 A. M.
First car from Holy Cross for Baden Station leaves 8:50 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for Baden Station 4:35 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Baden Station 5:12 P. M.
Last car leaves Holy Cross for Baden Station 5:50 P. M.
First car leaves Baden Station for City 6:00 A. M.
Last car leaves Baden Station for City 6:00 P. M.
Cars run between Holy Cross and Baden Station every 20 minutes from 8:50 A. M. to 5:50 P. M.

COUNTRY AND MAIN LINES.

Last car leaves Holy Cross for Ferry 10:50 P. M.
Last car leaves Ocean View for Ferry 11:43 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Ferry 12:00 M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves the Ferry at 11:29 1/2 P. M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves 30th Street at 12:02 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for 30th Street and Sunday only at 12:30 A. M.

NOTE

10:35 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Colma only.
11:37 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only.

All Country Line Cars leaving 30th Street except the two above named will run clear through to Holy Cross Cemetery.

PARK LINE

Last car from 18th and Guerrero to Golden Gate Park 11:27 P. M.
Last car from Golden Gate Park to 18th and Guerrero 11:50 P. M.

STR. CAROLINE. CAPT. LEALE

TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abatador, South San Francisco, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Returning to the city the same day, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North 7:45 A. M. 4:35 P. M.
From the South 7:45 A. M. 4:35 P. M.

MAIL CLOSURE.

North 8:50 P. M.
South 6:15 P. M.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. T. Duncan Ferguson every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Regular meetings of the South San Francisco Republican Club will be held at the Court room, at 8 o'clock p. m. every Thursday during the present political campaign.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every second and fourth Wednesday, at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Regular meeting of the Baden Democratic Club will be held at the Merriam Block, at 8 p. m. every Monday evening.

Regular meetings of the Maguire Democratic Club will be held at the Armour Hotel at 8 o'clock p. m. every Monday.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck Redwood City

TREASURER
P. P. Chamberlain Redwood City

TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger Redwood City

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
H. W. Walker Redwood City

ASSASSOR
C. D. Hayward Redwood City

COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
J. F. Johnston Redwood City

SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield Redwood City

AUDITOR
Geo. Barker Redwood City

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton Redwood City

CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe Redwood City

SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert Redwood City

Spanish Language Above Par.

Washington.—A high official in the State Department calls attention to the necessity of finding a suitable corps of bright young men well versed in the Spanish language to assist in the execution of the colonial policy which has been imposed on the Nation as a result of the war.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Summary of Late Events That Are Rolled Down to Suit Our Busy Readers.

Palo Alto, Cal., has voted to issue \$40,000 sewer bonds.

Near Chino, Cal., are daily quarried 20 tons limestone.

Hawaii, U. S. A., proposes to quadruple its sugar output by 1902.

The Northern Pacific Railway is completed to Hoquiam, Wash.

The McCloud River, Cal., Railway is being extended to Bartles.

Washington estimates the total hop crop of the State this season at 30,000 bales.

Spokane, Wash., Portland, Or., and San Francisco are now connected by long-distance telephone.

Myrtle logs are shipped from Marshfield, Or., to San Francisco by S. R. Davis for the Union Iron Works for blocking in the new dry dock.

Four lime kilns are kept steadily burning at Roche Harbor, Wash. A shipment of 8000 barrels of lime was recently loaded from that point.

The San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Railroad will pass into the hands of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad about January 1st, '99.

Blair & Barnes, Valley Center, Cal., are bottling rattlesnake oil. They recently captured 60 snakes in one den. Each snake nets them 75 cents.

The Tacoma, Wash., Mill Co. has an order for 1000 M feet of fir lumber for shipment to Hamburg, Germany, and includes 200 M feet ship's decking.

The San Francisco Harbor Commissioners will charge the California State Board of Trade \$115 per month for its new quarters in the Ferry building.

The Mt. Whitney Electric Power Co. is diverting water from the Kaweah river, Tulare, Cal., to furnish power and light to Visalia, Tulare and Porterville.

Yield of dry wines in California this year is estimated 8,000,000 gallons, as against 27,000,000 gallons last year. Sweet wines, it is figured, will show one-half the production of '97.

The Northern Pacific will build a short line between Missoula, Mont., and Pasco, Wash., making a cutoff and saving over 100 miles of distance in the line between St. Paul and the coast.

The report of the director of the Geological Survey upon the production of crude petroleum for the year 1897 shows that California yielded 1,993,411 barrels, an increase of 51.93 per cent over that of 1896.

Total tonnage of beets delivered at the Chino, Cal., factory this season is 35,000 tons. The season closes November 15th with a probable total of 50,000 tons. The sugar content of the beets averages 14 per cent sugar.

The Carbonado, Wash., coal mines shipped 5,000 tons during September, beating all previous records. Roslyn had held the record with 30,000 tons. The Carbonado mines owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. are running full time and employ 600 men averaging \$3.29 a day wages.

During June, July, August and September, '98, there were shipped from Washington 8028 cars lumber. The increase in lumber shipments from Washington has been more pronounced this year than that of shingles. The first nine months of '98 show 133,424,000 feet, as against 92,44,000 feet in the corresponding months of '97.

D. E. Brown, general agent Pacific Railway and Steamship Co., Hongkong, says the Oriental trade of the last five years should more than double in the next five years owing to increased transportation facilities and to the close relations that will have to exist hereafter between this country and the Orient, as the result of holding the Philippine islands.

The monthly report of the Oil Producers' trustees at Los Angeles, Cal., for September has been issued. It says 23,236.28 barrels of oil were sold during the month; 85,236.28 barrels are stored. The amount received per barrel at the wells was 82.27 cents. Expenses, \$726.05; average cost of selling, 3-10 cent per barrel; net average received, 79.17 cents per barrel; cost of storing, \$1189.72; net amount remaining for oil sold, \$17,356.48.

One of the results of the survey of the mouth of the Yukon river this summer by Capt. Pratt of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is to add an area of 2500 square miles to Uncle Sam's domain. Capt. Pratt found that the south mouth of the Yukon emptied into Bering sea, twenty-five miles farther west than has been supposed. In addition to this, it was found that the whole coast line from Cape Dyer almost to St. Michael is farther west than is shown on the maps.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S STORY.

Declares He Could Have Taken the City—Preparing to Enter Santiago When the Town Fell.

Washington.—The Navy Department has made public that portion of Admiral Sampson's report covering the conduct of the fleet under his command, in its operations in the West Indies for about two months prior to the destruction of Admiral Cervera's ships on July 3d. It is made up largely of official dispatches and records of the movements of the fleet, with explanations and comments by the Admiral.

The report is dated August 3d, on the flagship New York, and begins with a statement of the determination reached by the Navy Department to send a squadron to the Windward passage for the purpose of observation, because of information received of the sailing on April 29th of Admiral Cervera's squadron from the Cape Verde islands.

On the voyage eastward from the naval base at Key West, which began May 4th Admiral Sampson reports there was experienced endless trouble and delay, because of the inefficiency of the two monitors accompanying the other ships and which had to be taken in tow. Their coal supply was so small that it was evident that they must either frequently coal or be towed.

The Admiral says: "Had the sea been rough, or had the enemy appeared at this juncture the squadron would have been in a much better position for an engagement had the monitors been elsewhere. Subsequently, when engaging the batteries of San Juan it was evident that their shooting was very bad. Owing to the quick rolling of these vessels, even in a very moderate sea, they were unable to fire with any degree of accuracy."

On May 8th there was a consultation on board the flagship, and the Admiral says that he decided to stand on to the eastward as far as San Juan, Porto Rico, on the chance of finding the Spanish squadron in that port, where, if they were not successful in destroying it, it could be at least blockaded and held. The squadron arrived off San Juan on the morning of the 12th, and the bombardment of the place ensued.

Regarding his action at this place, the Admiral says: "It was clear to my mind that the squadron would not have any great difficulty in forcing the surrender of the place, but the fact that we should be held several days in completing arrangements for holding it; that part of our force would have to be left to await the arrival of troops to garrison it; that the movements of the Spanish squadron, our main objective, were still unknown; that the flying squadron was still north and not in a position to render any aid; that Havana, Cervera's natural objective, was thus open to entry by such a force as his while we were a thousand miles distant, made our immediate movement toward Havana imperative. I thus reluctantly gave up the project against San Juan and stood westward for Havana."

Shortly after news was received that the Spanish fleet had appeared off Cienfuegos, West Indies, and the squadron, under orders from the department, proceeded to Key West, to which place the flying squadron under Commodore (now Admiral) Schley had already been ordered.

Arrangements were then hurriedly made and the flying squadron, augmented by the other vessels under Commodore Schley, was sent off Cienfuegos. Then came the reports that Cervera was at Santiago, and Schley was ordered to go there. Sampson's dispatches show that he was firmly convinced that the Spanish were at Santiago. Schley found Cervera's fleet in the harbor, as Sampson predicted. Admiral Sampson made arrangements to proceed to Santiago with a number of his vessels. He arrived there June 1st.

Then follows a historical resume of the doings of the fleet while off Santiago, of the bombardment of the ports, of the taking of the lower bay at Guanabaco by the Marblehead and the Yankee, copies of memorandums regarding methods of blockades; telegrams bearing the proposed army movement at Santiago, etc., and practically all of what is told in official telegrams.

Machinery and Labor.

Washington.—The results of a thorough investigation ordered by Congress and just completed showing the effects of machinery on labor and incidental questions constitute the thirteenth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor. The statistics of cost reported involve only the actual labor expense. The report goes into details, and, among other things, says:

"There would be no quarrel with the conclusion that machinery has lowered the cost of products, and when it is known that under the machine method there is an increased demand for labor, as a rule, the bearing of the supply of labor becomes problematical. Sometimes there is a lack, often times a surplus of labor. The statistical method, as in the effect upon wages, becomes indicative of the truth, and to those who believe machinery has in general lowered cost, conclusive."

The quarter's profit in feeding sheep for mutton is gained while the animals are young.

STRIKES IN THE NORTH.

Reported Rich Finds on Hunker and Stewart Rivers.

GROUND PASSED BY PROSPECTORS.

Treasure Brought Out by the Rosalie's Passengers, Who Say There Is More to Follow.

Vancouver (B. C.).—Big strikes have been made on Hunker creek lately. Captain Garland, who returned on the Rosalie from Klondike, worked on the Klondike, El Dorado, Hunker, Dominion, Sulphur and Bear, pronouncing them all extremely rich streams and impossible to work out in five years. Speaking of Hunker strikes, Captain Garland says he saw shovelfuls of dirt repeatedly go from \$8 to \$16 in gold.

Passengers coming direct from the Stewart river brought evidences of the stories they told of rich strikes made on Bruin and Crozier creeks, the dirt running a dollar a pan frequently in coarse gold. In one claim three hundred dollars was taken out in sixteen days by a rocker with no preliminary work. Hundreds are decrying the Stewart river, passing over ground with a curse that has turned out big. Colors can be found anywhere on creeks and rivers. Men who have gone there heretofore didn't know their business, so the fortunate Rosalie passengers returning from the Stewart claim.

Two hundred miles have been surveyed by the Government and prospected. There are three hundred miles of the Stewart and its tributaries that no one knows anything about. There is bound to be big pay gravel somewhere.

The Rosalie was a treasure ship this trip. Of her 168 passengers 100 had gold. It was impossible to tell the exact amount, but it was placed at a quarter of a million dollars by the purser. The lucky ones, however, are Captain Garland, formerly agent for the Amur, and Messrs. Tracey, Hebert, Cross, Bowker and Warburton. They certainly had 100 pounds of coarse gold with them, and they stated that several hundred pounds of gold was still to be brought out by men they represented. Two of the sextet had gold wrapped in blankets which weighed seventy-eight pounds. The owners of the blankets requested that their names be not mentioned, as they were en route to England to dispose of properties. Besides the blankets all the members of the party had bags full of gold, nuggets tied in sections being sent home to friends by the lucky ones.

A British-American company agent had the prettiest Klondike collection seen here to date, comprising twenty pounds of "slugs" picked for size and beauty, running seventeen and eighteen dollars an ounce. Another lot was brought by the same party from Stewart river. The gold was very coarse. Several small collections of Atlin gold were also on view.

THE WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCT.

Large Increase in the Amount Mined the Past Year.

Washington.—The Director of the Mint, in his report upon the production of the precious metals during the calendar year 1897, just submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, deals not only with the production of gold and silver in the United States, but in foreign countries as well, and draws a comparison between the production of leading producing countries of the world. The sources from which information has been derived are the most authentic and reliable, and the figures are as nearly accurate as it is possible to obtain.

The value of gold produced in the United States during the calendar year 1897 was \$57,368,000. The South African Republic holds first place, producing gold to the value of \$57,633,861; Australasia, \$55,684,182; and Russia, \$23,245,763.

There was a notable increase in the production of the gold in the world during 1897 over 1896. The United States' increase is 4,275,000. The South African Republic made the remarkable gain of \$13,854,192. Australasia increased \$10,502,249 and Russia \$1,709,790.

The United States produced during the year 53,860,000 fine ounces of silver and Mexico 5,350,318 fine ounces, a decrease for the United States of 4,974,800 fine ounces and an increase for Mexico of 8,255,786 fine ounces.

Millions of Acres Open.

Washington.—A statement prepared at the General Land Office shows that at the present time there are 579,368,274 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public land in the United States, exclusive of that in Alaska. Of this area 546,519,655 acres, or more than 94 per cent are in the so-called desert land States and Territories. Of the vacant lands in these States and Territories it is estimated that 332,176,000 acres are of a character that may be denominated as "desert" under the law providing for the disposal of such lands.

THE BRITONS DETERMINED.

Firm in Their Demand That France Leave the Sudan.

London.—The London morning papers have cooled down to an exceedingly cautious and conservative tone in dealing with the Fashoda question, apparently realizing that the people on both sides of the channel are heated to the danger point. There is a marked effort to avoid an offensive tone. The Times says: Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has gone some way to persuade our neighbors that we really mean what we say. The time has come when it is absolutely necessary to dispel French dreams on this subject unless very dangerous consequences are to result, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer might have performed the operation more dexterously.

The Daily News, which voices the general feelings, says: The country is determined to maintain its rights, but there is no occasion to provoke our opponents for to add fuel to the controversy.

Paris.—The drift of opinion on the Fashoda question among commercial men in Paris was shown by a resolution adopted by the Municipal Council of this city, urging the French Government, without sacrificing the material interests of the country, to use its utmost efforts to avert a conflict with Great Britain over this dispute.

Revival in Mining.

Washington.—From information obtained of the Mineral Land Office it appears that there was an increase of nearly 400 mineral entries during the fiscal year 1898 as compared with 1897. This, it is said, indicates a marked revival of the mining industry, which had fallen to its lowest ebb in 1895, when but 757 entries were made.

J. L. WOOD,

Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.

FRANK MINER,

Contractor FOR

Grading and Teaming-work

OF ALL KINDS.

No. 1 Crushed Rock for Roadways, Sidewalks and Concrete. Shells for Sidewalks. Sand for plastering. Sand and Gravel for Concrete.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

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South San Francisco, Cal.

PIONEER GROCERY

GEORGE KNEESE

Groceries and Merchandise Generally.

Choice Canned Goods. Smoked Meats.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.

My stock is extra choice and my prices cheaper than city prices.

My Order Agent and Delivery Wagons visit all parts of South San Francisco and the country adjacent daily. All orders promptly filled.

GEO. KNEESE,

206 GRAND AVENUE.

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY, MEN'S CLOTHING, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Free Delivery.

Our wagons will deliver goods to the surrounding country free of charge. We are prepared to fill the largest orders.

Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

Corner Grand and San Bruno Ave.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, BADEN, CAL.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods; Boots and Shoes; Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Crockery and Agate Ware; Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hav, Grain and Feed. ++ ++

Wood and Coal. ++ ++ ++

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Moderate Charges. Prompt Service.

LINDEN AVENUE,

Between Armour and Juniper Avenues

Leave Orders at Postoffice.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM
Editor and Proprietor.

The blockhouses in Cuba must give way to schoolhouses.

It is now quite generally conceded that mosquitoes spread malaria as well as profanity.

Old Cassius M. Clay will discover that he can get wives as long as his farms hold out.

Holland makes a greater fuss over one queen than the average American over three or four.

None of the Spanish ships sunk at Manila can be raised. Dewey's work never has to be done twice.

A revolving tower is to be a feature of the Paris Exposition. It will be a new way of going round seeing the sights.

Great Britain caused the dismissal of Li Hung Chang, and this latest yellow-jacket treatment has made him as mad as a hornet.

The German papers which want to know what Germany has gained by the war evidently do not rate experience very high.

No doubt it's a mere notion that the autumn leaves turn red because they know when they drop the tree's limbs will be seen.

We shall place no credence in the rumors of a war between England and Russia until they begin bidding for the O'Higgins.

A contemporary thinks that "torpedoes and submarine mines counted for little in the recent war." Nonsense! A submarine mine caused it.

If Aguinaldo thinks destiny marked him to conquer the American invaders of Manila he may as well change his name now to Aguinaldinit.

A few weeks ago Zola was expelled from the Legion of Honor. The French people are rapidly piling up a big surplus stock of regret nowadays.

The powers will accept the Czar's invitation to a peace conference, but during the deliberations each will take special care to see that his cellar door is locked and his windows bolted.

When General Pando carried out his threat to invade New York the only weapon he took along seems to have been the one with which Samson slew so many Philistines on one occasion.

General Sir Herbert Kitchener is said to be unpopular with his own soldiers. With a few unpopular generals like Sir Herbert, however, a country can afford to go to war with considerable confidence.

The Indianapolis Journal observes that it is not likely that another American warship ever will be blown up in a Spanish port. Nor in any other port. The world has been given an inkling of American methods which is not likely to be forgotten.

The Paris Figaro calls attention to the fact that the star-spangled banner of the United States is older than any one of the present flags of the great European powers. This distinction adds another reason why old glory is a suitable name for the flag which symbolizes freedom wherever it floats.

The real opinion of Germany's War Lord on the peace pronouncement of the Czar would be interesting. Of course, official Germany approves of peace, but it also approves of its great army and the Emperor takes pride in the navy as well. What does William really think of international brotherhood?

In New York the other day William Aue visited a morgue and, pointing to a corpse which had been fished out of the river and identified as his own, remarked: "That's not me." This assertion is said to have greatly disappointed Mr. Aue's mother-in-law, who had previously identified the body; but it also proves that expert testimony in a matter of that kind always is valuable.

Physicians on both sides of the Atlantic continue to sound a note of warning to ambitious wheelmen. Unnatural positions, long continued and often repeated, are certain to cause deformities and displacements. Excessive and exciting exercise threatens both lungs and heart. Some young men have already found that the passion for making a record is an expensive and risky possession. Tours de force, in cycling as in the gymnasium, are well described as "often dangerous and always useless."

A visitor to the Morro, one of the Santiago defenses, found that a shell fired from one of our ships had dismounted a six-inch bronze gun made in 1738. What a vista of history is opened by that single shot! A quarter of a century after the cannon began its career, Wolfe was to die victorious at Quebec, and France was to lose vast possessions on this side of the sea. Soon after came our War of Independence, with its momentous results; and so on through a list of developments in politics in the New World which have been of wonder to the Old World. The floating triumphant battle-ship, — a moving symbol of national power, — from which came the disabling shell, and the dismounted gun, venerable, but

scarcely a menace, may be regarded as suggesting the condition of the two countries—victorious United States and decadent Spain.

The scheme of telegraphy without wires has recently engaged the attention of Dr. Della Riccia of Liege, Belgium. The United States Consul at that place writes to the State Department that Dr. Riccia has made improvements on apparatus already in use, simplifying it and increasing its power, and claims that he can confine the oscillations of the transmitter to any special point, to the exclusion of all others. In case of communication between war vessels or forts, the message could be transmitted to one alone; in case of fog at sea the oscillations would not be limited. Dr. Riccia, it is said, can make the presence of a vessel known to another at a distance of thirty miles and telegraph real messages seven miles. Similar experiments have recently been made upon the English coast by electricians with remarkable success.

The career of Elizabeth of Austria reads more like romance than biography or history. It was while on his way to woo and wed a girl whom he had never seen that Francis Joseph, by chance, saw his future wife and queen, then a girl of 16, but of remarkable beauty. His marriage was thus one of romance and love, and this fact did not a little to endear him to his people, though it procured for his young wife and empress the jealousy of the emperor's mother, the Archduchess Sophia. The girl queen, however, had more to recommend her than the remarkable beauty which for years made her renowned as the loveliest woman of Europe. She was trained by one of the first scholars of Europe and proved worthy the reputation of her instructor. She was a remarkable linguist, musician and artist, still better, a woman of the noblest type—one who, as the emperor touchingly said on hearing of her death, "never in her life injured anybody." Her fondness for outdoor sports had much to do with her health and beauty. She was famous as an equestrienne and after that sport had been forbidden her by her physicians she became equally noted as a pedestrian, often walking twenty or thirty miles a day, until she was forced to quit this sport also. All in all she was, perhaps, the most accomplished woman of Europe and with all her accomplishments retained the white flower of womanhood unsullied and died loved by all.

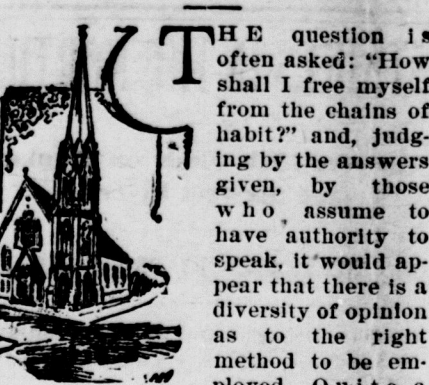
The brilliant success of Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener in the capture of Khartoum, or rather Omdurman, which is the modern Khartoum, will serve the present British ministry as an excellent foil to the discredit of its failure in Asia. It will appeal very strongly to the English masses which have cried for revenge for the murder of Gordon in much the same spirit that our own masses demanded revenge for the destruction of the Maine. Beyond the military achievement, the rout of the Khalifa and the complete destruction of his army has a deep significance. The fall of Khartoum has been expected. The expedition commanded by Sir Herbert Kitchener was as carefully planned as it was brilliantly executed. The Egyptian army had been brought out of disorder to a state of disciplined organization. The movement to Dongola and thence to Atbara was prosperous and the advance toward Omdurman was begun under the most assuring conditions. The importance of the problem that it was foreseen would confront England as the result of the downfall of mahdism made success imperative. Gen. Kitchener's victory reclaims the Sudan for Egypt and removes a constant menace to the government of the khedive. It opens the way for the consummation of the ambitious plan of Cecil Rhodes, who would connect the Nile with the Zambesi and establish direct communication from Cairo to the Cape. Great Britain is now face to face with a problem vital to its occupation of Egypt, a constant source of embarrassment to the foreign office. The provisional nature of British occupation has always been recognized by conservative ministers. At the same time it has been held that Egypt could not be abandoned until the existence of a stable executive at Cairo was a fact and lower Egypt secure from external attack. The last of these conditions has, perhaps, been now fulfilled. But the khedive and his ministry are men of straw and Lord Cromer is the real ruler of Egypt. The future policy of England in Egypt is not to be conjectured with any confidence of accuracy. The annexation of Bahrel-Ghazal, south of Khartoum, is urged by powerful interests in British politics and is apparently as strongly opposed by others not less powerful. There is always to be considered the opposition of France, which views with jealousy and hostility the British position in Egypt. It is a question whether Egypt without the aid of Great Britain can garrison and defend the Sudan against native uprisings. The probability is that re-enforcements must be sent from England. It is not likely that Great Britain will permit the Sudan, of vast importance not only to Egypt but also to British interests in central and southern Africa, to be again placed in jeopardy, and the fall of Khartoum may be the means of prolonging rather than diminishing the term of British occupation of Egypt.

Remarkable Mirages.
The Sudan expedition, while engaged in laying the new Nile Railway, saw some remarkable mirages. From a distance the men appeared to be working in a beautiful lake, and on all sides were to be seen beautifully wooded hills, ships and cascades. When looked at through field glasses the illusion was heightened rather than diminished.

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

EXPOUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.



THE question is often asked: "How shall I free myself from the chains of habit?" and, judging by the answers given, by those who assume to have authority to speak, it would appear that there is a diversity of opinion as to the right method to be employed. Quite a number advise the dropping of the habit in the same manner in which it was formed. "Little by little; piece by piece," says one; while another puts the same thought in a couplet: "As you did the habit make, so must you the habit break." This sounds well, but any one who has gone through the ordeal of attempting to break the adamant chains of a habit that has been fostered for years, by severing the links, one by one, can best appreciate the utter futility of such advice. Thank God there is a better way. A right way and, therefore, the only way that should be, or can be recommended by Christians. "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Knowledge of Christ brings freedom as a necessary component. Freedom from the power of sin and from all that debases mankind, because He has overcome the world, and we, by His aid, may also be more than conquerors. The love of Jesus melts, in one moment, the fetters that years of evil have forged. "But," says the critic, "that is a miracle." Call it so, if you wish, yet, remember, man's "miracles" are but commonplaces, with Omnipotent God. To His children the greatest of all miracles is His infinite, unaccountable love for mankind. Once having accepted the truth of this, all other manifestations of His goodness and might are accepted in a believing, loving, reverent spirit.—Ram's Horn.

Child's Evening Prayer.
Now the day is over,
Night is drawing nigh,
Shadows of the evening
Steal across the sky.

Now the darkness gathers,
Stars begin to peep,
Birds and beasts and flowers
Soon will be asleep.

Jesus, give the weary
Calm and sweet repose,
With Thy tenderest blessing
May our eyelids close.

Grant to little children
Visions bright of Thee,
Guard the sailors tossing
On the deep blue sea.

Comfort every sufferer
Watching late in pain,
Those who plan some evil
From their sin restrain.

Through the long night watches
May Thine angels spread
Their white wings above me,
Watching round my bed.

When the morning wakens,
Then may I arise
Pure and fresh and sinless
In Thy holy eyes.

Glory to the Father,
Glory to the Son,
And to Thee, blest Spirit,
Whilst all ages run. Amen.
—S. Baring Gould.

A Secret of Success.
Doing, not dreaming, is the secret of success. Thinking out plans will not amount to anything unless the thought be followed by a determined will to execute. Not the faithful talker, but the faithful doer, leaves the broad mark of work accomplished. "Not he that saith, Lord! Lord! but he that doeth my Father's will," not the son that promised, but he that went, was the one who received the reward. "This one thing I do"—not "This one thing I think"—made a St. Paul. "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily." Going about continually doing good was the example left by Christ, and the promise is given to them who, by patient continuance in well doing, seek for glory and honor and immortality—eternal life.

Light Better than Darkness.
Truth is every way better than error. Because this is so, it is better to emphasize one important truth than to denounce fifty dangerous errors. If a traveler be shown the right road to pursue, he has more practical help in his journeying than if he be told of fifty wrong ways that he must avoid, while still left in doubt as to the one safe way. Letting in a single ray of clear sunlight gives more cheer in a room than trying to shut out a hundred tons of darkness. Oh, if men only realized this!—S. S. Times.

Grace for the Day.
God does not open paths for us in advance of our coming. He does not promise to help before help is needed. He does not remove obstacles out of our way before we reach them. Yet when we are on the edge of our need, God's hand is stretched out. Many people forget this, and are forever worrying about difficulties which they foresee in the future.—Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D.

God's Will.
If we could always remember the absolute beneficence of God's will, we would often say "Thy will be done," not with a sob of renunciation, but with

a smile of happy faith. When we once realize that God's will is always and inevitably for our best interests, then our wills must lose themselves in His. This realization comes only through a deep knowledge of God, such as is gained alone by prayerful study of His Word. And the result? Such perfect joy and energy and peace and power as earth has seldom seen.—Maytie Darrow Crane.

Subjects of Thought.
Measure your plans by a line that will reach across the next world.

Murmur at nothing; if our ills be reparable, it is foolish; if remediless, it is vain.

The more intelligent a man becomes the less he thinks of himself, and the more he thinks of others.

Success always travels in the direction you are going: It cannot be met, but must always be overtaken.

We do not get enough spiritual help all at once to last us forever. It is gradual, and we must look for it constantly.

Good nature is the very air of a good mind; the sign of a large and generous soul and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.

Life is continually weighing us in very sensitive scales and telling every one of us precisely what his real weight is to the last grain of dust.

True nobility is shown by gentle consideration and courtesy to all, and brings its own reward in the extra fineness of perception its practice bestows.

Loss in the divine economy is the condition of gain, and growth proceeds by deprivations, just as in mounting a ladder or a hill every point is reached by the withdrawal of what we rested on before.

It is pleasant to be appreciated. Persons work better when they know that their efforts command approval. Nothing is lost by kindly words of interest and recognition. Flattery is offensive, but appreciation of another's kindness and service is always acceptable.

A POLITICIAN'S DOUBTS.

Senator Sorghum's Idea as to the Cause of Caesar's Greatness.

"There is no use of denying that the present era fails to produce any such great men as were known to the ancients."

Senator Sorghum gave the young man of sincere enthusiasms a searching glance, and, leaning back in his chair, commented with deliberation:

"Oh, I don't know."

"It seems to me that there are no comparisons to be drawn in our favor. Look at Julius Caesar."

"Well, what did Caesar do?"

"He added many countries to the Roman empire."

"Yes. That was a time when annexation was a great deal simpler than it is now."

"And not content with his political triumphs he went into literature."

"And wrote signed articles for so much a column?" inquired Mr. Sorghum with interest.

"No. He wrote great volumes recording his own achievements."

"I remember hearing something about that. There's no doubt about his having been a college graduate."

"How do you know?"

"He wrote all his books in Latin. But I don't attach much importance to them, except, possibly, as works of art. Of course, they may all be very interesting and finely written. But if I wanted to get the inside facts about how Julius got along in the world so fast, I wouldn't be satisfied with seeing the stubs of his check book."

Washington Star.

Gigantic Kitchens.

The largest kitchen in the world is at the Bon Marche, the universal providers in Paris. It has 4,000 employees. The smallest kitchen contains 100 quarts, and the largest 600. Each of fifty roasting pans is big enough for 300 cutlets. Each dish for baking potatoes holds 225 pounds. When omelettes are on the bill of fare 7,800 eggs are used at once. For cooking, sixty cooks and 100 assistants are always at the ranges. There is a gigantic kitchen at the Hotel Cecil, London. Besides the main kitchen there are several others for special pastry, vegetables and other things, and in addition endless larders. In this "village," as the head chef jocularly terms it, there are eighty cooks. The Queen's kitchen staff consists of the chef or head cook, with a salary of £700 a year, and four master cooks at £350, two yeomen of the kitchen, two roasting cooks, four scullers, three kitchen maids a first yeoman of confectionery at 46 per week, and a second to make puddings and pies at 45 per week, a pastry cook, head butler and deputy baker, etc.

Badly Disabled.

A writer in Harper's Drawer says that a lawyer, having some papers to be executed by an old Irishwoman, went to her house one morning for her signature. On his arrival he requested her to sign her name "there," indicating the spot.

"Och," said she, with a bland smile, "you sign it for me, for sure, since I lost me glasses I can't write."

"Well, how do you spell your name, Mrs. S.?"

"Martha, dear," she cried, "come here directly and shpell me name for the gentleman, for sure, since I lost me teeth I can't shpell a word!"

Mechanic Buried in Westminster.
Notwithstanding all that Britain owes to mechanics, there is but one workman who received the highest funeral honors of being buried in Westminster abbey, and that was George Graham, a famous scientific instrument maker of his day, who in 1700 invented the dead-beat escapement in clocks. Graham's obsequies were attended by the Royal society in a body.



White Wyandots.

It is probably a fact that no variety of fowls has so quickly and so completely taken captive the heart of the practical poultry keepers as have the White Wyandots. They are encroaching upon the popularity of the Barred Plymouth Rock, which for a decade has been the most popular breed of poultry, by far, in the list. The reason for the high estimation in which the Wyandot is held is not far to see. In the first place, it has a splendid market form and, moreover, a most excellent layer. The fowls are quiet and the hens make excellent mothers. In fact, they cannot be excelled in this respect. When wanted for market, the Wyandot is always plump and fat, and this is a condition, too, that is true of them at almost any time after they are ten



White Wyandots.

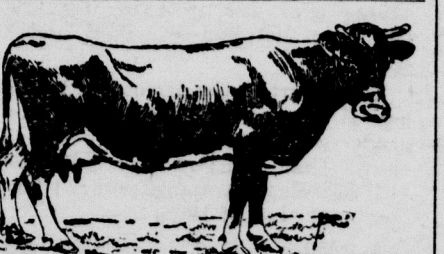
weeks old. Another point in favor of the Wyandot is its quick maturity. It can be got to laying in five months after hatching. All varieties of Wyandots are of great practical worth, but the white variety is accepted everywhere as being the practical fowl par excellence.—New England Farmer.

Fruit Tree Pests.

Orchardists in Tasmania are subject to a fine of from \$2.50 to \$5, with costs, if they fail to bandage their trees to keep down the codling moth, or if they fail to gather and destroy an infested fruit. Wormy apples sent to market are liable to confiscation and destruction, and the shipper to prosecution. In New South Wales all infested fruit coming from other colonies may be seized and destroyed, or returned to the shipper at his own expense. Fruit growers are generally assisting the Government in enforcing these laws. Similar laws in this country for a few years would seem a hardship to many parties, but would be of benefit to fruit growers and to the country if they were strictly enforced.

The Guernsey.

If there is what is commonly called a special all-purpose cow, that is, one which is excellent for the dairy and good for beef, it is doubtless the Guernsey. It belongs to the so-called Channel Island races, the origin of which seems to have been the cattle of Normandy, the nearly adjoining province of France, but being a part of



THE GUERNSEY COW.

Great Britain for many centuries. The cut is one of a prize cow which recently gained the first prize at the English dairy exhibition, and the Lord Mayor's cup in a milking contest in London. She is an excellent type of this breed, which is noted specially for the high quality of butter, and its fine color, beating the Jersey in as regards the fine grain and high rich flavor of her product. This cow will surpass the Jersey, one half at least, in the weight of carcass, and still more in the quality of the meat. In this respect this breed stands very high, and very nearly approaches the Devon. This cow gave 275½ pounds of milk in a week, of which was made sixteen pounds of butter weighed before salting. The breed generally is noted for gentleness and good disposition.

Butter Making.

Butterine cannot compete with good butter. There is no such thing as medium butter. If it is not choice it deserves no place in the market. Much of the butter sold is unfit for use, and the cause is ignorance in making it. In Europe dairy schools have been established for many years, the result being a rapid advance in the methods of butter-making. In this country dairy schools are beginning to be established and are well attended. Butter-making begins when the milk is drawn from the udder, the strictest cleanliness being observed. Filth and carelessness are the obstacles in the way of good butter.

The English Sparrow.

At the recent meeting in Boston of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, it was stated that the English sparrow eats the caterpillar of the brown-tail moth with avidity. It would seem to have met this moth in England and to have acquired an appetite for it. It has doubtless kept it in check there, and may do so here. At last the use of the much-maligned English sparrow has been discovered.

Light Feeding, Little Milk.

It has been demonstrated that a cow will eat as much as seventy-five pounds of green food in one day. This appears as a large quantity, but such cows are also producers of more milk than cows

which eat but little. It is of no advantage to have what is termed a "light feeder," as it is impossible for a cow to yield milk in large quantities unless she consumes sufficient food from which to produce the milk. Do not reduce the food because of a scarcity, but buy bran and linseed meal. Economy in the saving of food means a loss in the product. Food brought on the farm is not only an addition to the raw material to be utilized, but increases the manure heap.

A Supply of Ladders.

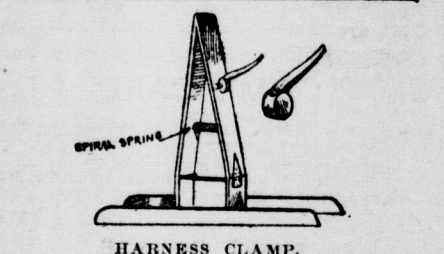
One of the most important things in harvesting fruit is to have a good supply of ladders. The modern methods of pruning trees do not require the long and inconvenient ladders that were formerly used by leaning them against the tree and picking the fruit from the outside. This always had the effect of destroying many small limbs and stripping the bark from larger ones where the ladder rested. Light, self-supporting ladders that can be set under trees, so that the picker need not climb through them, are what are needed. The saving in fruit by picking from these self-supporting ladders will repay their cost any year when the fruit crop is abundant.

Wood Ashes.

All farmers know that wood ashes are valuable for fertilizers. But this value is due very much to the material from which the ashes come. Thus ashes made from hard wood are more valuable than ashes made from soft wood. It has also been found that the value is largely governed by the part of the tree from which the ashes is made. It is declared by chemists that the ash of the young twigs is of more value than the ash of the trunk of the tree, and the ash of leaves still more valuable.

For Mending Harness.

Take two pieces, 1x5 inches, 2½ feet long, trim one end of each to a nice edge to hold leather, and nail to block 4x5 inches, cut five inches long and chamfered off so as to bring points of board together at top. Saw one board off one-half inch below top of block, and rejoin with hinge of leather or rubber belting. Nail two strips 1x2 inches and 20 inches long, one on each end of block to make stand up. Make



HARNESS CLAMP.

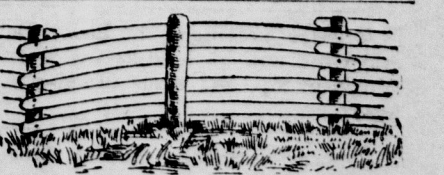
hand lever, as figure 1, with a cylindrical roll at end, 2 inches in diameter and 2½ inches long. Put hole one-half inch from upper side, fasten in place with two pieces of stray iron running through slots in clamp boards, and with holes in each end to receive sixteen-penny wire nails, one through hand lever and one on outside of opposite board. An old bed spring will do for spreader.—Practical Farmer.

Ripe Isabella Grapes.

The Isabella grape is an old-fashioned variety that came into general cultivation years before any of the newer varieties were originated. As a consequence, being a late-ripening variety, it was long grown by farmers whose locality was not adapted to it and who could not get it to ripen. To be at its best, the Isabella requires as long a season as does the Catawba. It should hang on the vine two weeks or more after turning black. Then it is nearly or quite as good as the Catawba, though with quite a difference in flavor.

Temporary Fencing.

The zigzag plan of building temporary board fences is recommended by a correspondent, who says: If the boards are 16 feet long, set the posts 7½ feet apart and in a straight line. Put the boards on as shown in sketch, nailing one panel on one side of the post and the next one on the other, with the post in the center of the board on the opposite side of the board. This method of putting on boards bends them slightly, and the boards are inclined to hug to



ZIGZAG BOARD FENCE.

the post. In case an animal pushes a board loose from the post if it is not broken it will spring back to its place, making it appear tight, thus presenting no inducement to stock to jump.—Farm and Home.

Hints for Beekeepers.

Moth worms bother Italian bees very little.

Spring dwindling is the result of bad wintering.

Bees require ventilation in the hive during the winter.

The nourishment of the bee consists of honey and pollen.

Honey will ripen just as well outside of the hive as in it.

In wintering it is always best to take away all but one queen.

Do not allow any drone comb to remain in the hive except the colonies you wish to breed from.

A piece of ground taken up with bee hives is of little value for anything else except fruit.

The pure Italian bees show three yellow or golden bands encircling the body when the bees are filled with honey.

The hives should not be shifted around from one place to another, as the bees will get confused and it will often incite robbing.—St. Louis Republic.

OUR TREATMENT OF SPANISH CAPTIVES.

Never before in history was there a case where a defeated and captive enemy received such generous treatment as we gave the Spaniards. Equally astonishing are the cures brought about by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never has there been so successful a medicine for stomach and liver disorders like dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and constipation.

First Veteran—Well, what did your girl do when you met—fall on your neck and weep? Second Veteran—No; she offered to lend me a cent to get a clean shave.

DEAR EDITOR:—If you know of a solicitor or canvasser in your city or elsewhere, especially a man who has solicited for subscriptions, insurance, nursery stock, books or tailoring, or a man who can sell goods, you will confer a favor by telling him to correspond with us; or if you will insert this notice in your paper and such parties will cut this notice out and mail to us, we may be able to furnish them a good position in their own and adjoining counties. Address, AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO., Chicago.

Weeks. Sometimes I have my doubts as to whether life is really worth the living. Weeks—Well, if you're tired of it, why don't you get a job as baseball umpire?

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 2-212 Bush street. American or European plan. Room and board \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents to \$1.00 per day, single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

"What did you do while you were away on your vacation?" "Sat around while my wife was dressing for meals, most of the time."

We pay you \$100 if we cannot prove that we can save you MONEY on everything you buy. We are doing this for the people of the West thousands of dollars every month. For full particulars, address, Gilbert Clements, Sons, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal., Wholesale and Retailers of Family Supplies.

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a truly reliable remedy, directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 380 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I know that my life was saved by Pilo's Cure for Consumption. John A. Miller, Arc Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1893.

Their Slide Into Oblivion.

Men who climb the Alps and lose their lives slipping down into the valley are brave and daring, but they never get credit for doing a good thing.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Fields of Sport.

From the fields of sport we go to bed and get up full of pains and aches. The next night, by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, we are soothed to sleep and get up cured.

The British museum contains a very full collection of clay pipes, dating back as far as the sixteenth century. The custom of waxing the pipe end, to prevent it sticking to the lips, was introduced by the Dutch about the year 1700.

London has 18,564 policemen, or 19 to every one of its 688 square miles. Sixty per cent of them do night duty.

Good Blood Makes Health

And Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood. That is why it cures so many diseases and makes so many people feel better than ever before. If you don't feel well, are half sick, tired, worn out, you may be made well by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

BASE BALL, FOOT BALL.

ATHLETIC AND GYMNASIUM SUPPLIES.

Send For Catalogue

WILL & FINCK CO. 820 Market St. San Francisco.

Sole Agency **EQUIPOISE WAIST** Corset and Cover Combined. Bones cut. Be removed for washing. Something new in baby goods, send for FREE catalogue and learn how to dress the baby by using Arnold's Knit Goods for Infants. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

MRS. M. H. OBER

34 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Ask your grocer for the celebrated

IXL TAMALES **FRIGIOLES** **CHILE CON CARNE** **CHICKEN SOUP** **IN CANS**

Manufactured by **IXL TAMALES CO. (Inc.)** Put Up by... 21-23 Tenth St., S. F., Cal.

If your grocer does not sell them write for sample tin at 15c; soup, 25c.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big 6c for unnatural discharges, inflammations, Gonorrhea or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for 50c, or 3 bottles, \$1.00. Circular sent on request.

BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS

...MANUFACTURED BY... CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

177 N. B. ST. S. F. CAL.

S. F. N. U. No. 854. New Series No. 46.

THE CURE FOR **CHICKEN SOUP** **IN CANS**

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The Ukiah Hatchery.

One of the most interesting and instructive points to visit in the beautiful little town of Ukiah, the terminus of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad, is the fish hatchery, which is located in Gibson Canyon about one mile from the town. There is a well-graded road the entire distance through a most beautiful part of the country, and the trip is interesting enough from every point of view to warrant a visit from every tourist who chances to find himself in that locality.

During the season of 1897 Mr. A. W. Foster, president of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Co., being desirous of adding to the attractions of the streams along the line of his road by thoroughly stocking them with fish, caused to be built at Ukiah a fish hatchery, having a capacity of two million eggs, and arranged with the California State Fish Commission to supply the hatchery with trout spawn, with the agreement that the fish should be planted in public waters. The proposal to build a hatchery met with hearty sympathy and support of the residents of Ukiah, and it took but a short time to complete the buildings, dams, etc., and grade a splendid road up the canyon to the point where the hatchery was located. A. V. La Motte was chosen as superintendent, and H. C. Mohr as assistant, and they were soon busily engaged in hatching some seven hundred thousand Mykiss eggs that had been forwarded by the Fish Commission from Lake Tahoe station. These were successfully hatched and afterward liberated in the streams of Marin, Sonoma and Mendocino counties. Two hundred thousand eggs were again forwarded from the Tahoe hatchery in 1898, the majority of which were successfully hatched and planted. In addition to this, many eggs were taken from Eel river by Mr. La Motte, the superintendent of the hatchery, who established a spawning station at Willits, Mendocino county, about thirty miles from Ukiah. The spawning season at that place commences with the early rains in the fall, and the eggs secured are of the variety known as the Steel Head, while the ones supplied by the State Fish Commission are taken in May and June, are of the variety known as Mykiss or Cut Throat Trout.

During the time the hatchery has been in operation immense numbers of fry have been planted in the numerous streams along the line of the road, the good effects of which are apparent already. Visitors to the hatchery will be received with every courtesy, and shown the numerous attractions of the place.

The San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad is the only railroad corporation in the United States which owns and operates its own fish hatchery, and deserves much credit for their enterprise.

The continual whipping of the streams in the northern counties has, without doubt, depleted, to a certain extent, the waters, but it is certain that under the plans now being followed out by the company that within a very short time the three counties above mentioned will furnish fishing equal to that of past years and an attraction to anglers which will be second to none in the State.

EXPERT TOBACCO TESTING.

Cuban Buyers and Their Highly Developed Sense of Smell.

The greater part—in fact, nearly all—of the tobacco raised in Cuba and not used by the Cuban cigar makers is shipped to the United States. At certain seasons of the year the Havana hotels are filled with tobacco buyers from the United States. Some of them deal through the brokers in Havana, but some who know the country and the language go out into the tobacco district and deal directly with the planters, often buying a promising crop before it is picked. The tobacco buyer has necessarily to be a good judge of tobacco. He goes down into the very center of the bale of tobacco he is examining, extracts some samples and tests them in different ways.

The first test is that of smell. The Cuban tobacco has a strong and peculiar odor. A little variation one way or the other makes the tobacco good or bad. After smelling it the buyer is likely to roll a rudely constructed cigar out of the leaf and smoke it. He will inhale the smoke and endeavor to determine exactly the flavor. He will also examine the ash carefully and test also the combustion of the tobacco—that is, try to find out how long it will hold fire. It is a great annoyance to a smoker who is talking or writing or otherwise engaged to put his cigar into his mouth and find that it has gone out. No cigar ever tastes so good after it has once gone out, and a fine Havana cigar is positively rank when it has met such a catastrophe. So one quality sought for is that of holding fire. If a sample smoked by the buyer will keep lighted four minutes, it is considered very good. Some will burn for five minutes and even longer without being puffed.—Ohio State Journal.

Too Costly.

The San Francisco Argonaut tells a new story about Stephen Massett, so well known years ago as "Jeems Pipes." When he was the editor of the Marysville (Cal.) Herald, Mr. Hittell, the well known California pioneer and author, engaged him in argument on religion, which Mr. Hittell attacked, finally winding up by saying, "See here, Massett, you ought to get my book on 'Evidences Against Christianity' that will convince you."

"Very well," said Massett, "I will."

So the next time he entered a bookstore he asked for it. The clerk showed him the work in two volumes. "How much is it?" said Massett.

"Three dollars," replied the clerk.

"What!" exclaimed Massett. "Three dollars! Take it back, sir, take it back! I prefer to remain a Christian."

HEAD OF A LAW COLLEGE.

Unique Position Held by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, of Washington. Dean of a law college is certainly a unique position for a woman to occupy. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey fills this position in the Washington College of Law. Mrs. Mussey is an Ohioan by birth and is the daughter of the author of the Spencerian system of writing.



MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY.

As a young woman she married Gen. R. D. Mussey, an able Washington lawyer, and with him she studied law. Some years after their marriage Gen. Mussey had a severe illness, and Mrs. Mussey went into his office to conduct the business, intending to retire on his restoration to health, but the general insisted on retaining her as his partner, and the relation existed for sixteen years, terminating only at his death in 1892. Mrs. Mussey has ever since conducted the business, retaining the large clientele of her husband, as well as becoming the attorney for many women and women's associations. She practices before all the courts of the district, including the Supreme Court of the United States. She has been dean of the law college a number of years.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S DAUGHTER

She Is Working to Secure a New Trial for Capt. Dreyfus.

Ever since the trial and conviction of Capt. Dreyfus on the charge of selling government secrets to a foreign power,



MLLE. LUCIE FAURE.

Mlle. Lucie Faure, the daughter of the President of France, has believed in his innocence, and her womanly sympathy has gone out to Madame Dreyfus. She has used her influence with her father in Dreyfus' behalf. Mlle. Faure is a beautiful and intellectual girl, who keeps thoroughly in touch with the events of the day, and she is also a deep student of state affairs.

STRANGE ISLANDS.

Two Lonely Rocks Which Stick Out of the Pacific Ocean.

Sea captains newly arrived at San Francisco from Japan and China deny the report that the island known as Lot's Wife had been damaged by an earthquake. This lonely rock sticks out of the Pacific ocean some distance to the southeast of Nippon, the largest



BIRD ISLAND. LOT'S WIFE.

of the Japanese group. Its rugged peak rises 300 feet above the sea and it can be seen twenty-five miles away. There is a great cavern in the base of the pinnacle, and through this the sea dashes with thunderous roar. At the water line the rock is fifty feet in diameter. Another strange island of the Pacific is Bird Island, which lies some distance off the Hawaiian group.

The Sultan as a Housekeeper.

The Sultan of Turkey is said to be the most extravagant housekeeper in the world. According to an estimate his domestic budget runs thus: Repairs, new furniture, mats, beds, etc., 15,000,000 francs; toilet requisites, including rouge and enamels for the ladies of the harem, and jewelry, 50,000,000 francs; extra "extravagances," 65,000,000 francs; clothes and furniture for the Sultan personally, 10,000,000 francs; doctours and wages, 20,000,000 francs; gold and silver plate, 12,500,000 francs; maintenance of five carriages and horses, 2,500,000 francs—a total of 175,000,000 francs, or about \$30,000,000 yearly.

Much of the talk in public is as poor as the talk in private. You don't hear a good speech once a year.

AN OPERATION AVOIDED.

Mrs. Rosa Gaum Writes to Mrs. Pinkham About It. She Says:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I take pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you of the good your Vegetable Compound has done me. I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me; it has, indeed, helped me wonderfully. For years I was troubled with an ovarian tumor, each year growing worse, until at last I was compelled to consult with a physician. He said nothing could be done for me but to go under an operation. In speaking with a friend of mine about it, she recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying she knew it would cure me. I then sent for your medicine, and after taking three bottles of it, the tumor disappeared. Oh! you do not know how much good your medicine has done me. I shall recommend it to all suffering women.—MRS. ROSA GAUM, 720 Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The great and unvarying success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in relieving every derangement of the female organs, demonstrates it to be the modern safeguard of woman's happiness and bodily strength. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

Every woman who needs advice about her health is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

Causes of Death.

An Austrian professor estimates that only 900 persons out of 1,000,000 die from old age, while 1,200 succumb to gout, 18,400 to measles, 2,700 to apoplexy, 7,000 to erysipelas, 7,500 to consumption, 48,000 to scarlet fever, 25,000 to whooping cough, 30,000 to typhoid and typhus and 7,000 to rheumatism. These averages of course vary according to locality. Smallpox does not even get a place in the list. Was this Austrian professor an antivaccinator?

Ways and Means.

Homo Seeker (inspecting a flat)—How in the world are people to live in such little cubby holes as these?

Agent—Easy enough, mum. All you need is folding beds and camp chairs and self doubling up tables and a few things like that.

"Humph! I can hardly turn around in these rooms myself."

"I see, mum. It's too bad to be so afflicted, mum. You should take anti-fat."—New York Weekly.

A Short Fight.

The damp of autumn nights and mornings stir up sciatica, and then comes a tug of pain. Use St. Jacobs Oil, and then comes a tug to cure it. It is a short fight and the cure is sure.

Tough Fare.

In a New Zealand town one of the municipal candidates, a pronounced Scotsman, had received a present of a huge Scotch thistle, which at the moment happened to be lying on the table of his committee room. A friend, entering, withdrew suddenly with the remark, "I beg your pardon; I didn't know you were at luncheon."—San Francisco Wave.

Two Ways of Putting It.

"I notice, Miranda," remarked Mr. Neggschoice, "that your first husband's clothes do not fit me."

"No, Cyrus," coincided Mrs. Neggschoice, with a little sigh. "You don't fit them."—Chicago Tribune.

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey.

It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

Germans consume as much wine, beer and brandy every year as would equal one-half of the French indemnity after the Franco-German war.

Among the natives of Mexico there are, according to Humboldt, about 150,000 survivors of the Aztec race.

A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture.

Walter Baker & Co's

Breakfast

Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup.

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS., by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

TREE OF TIBET.

Fabulous Prices Paid For the Leaves of the Sacred Growth.

Few persons probably have heard of the marvelous tree of Tibet. Nevertheless for a long time it has enjoyed a great reputation in the east. It is a sacred tree, and fabulous prices were paid for a few of its leaves.

In his "Souvenirs de Voyage au Tibet" Pere Huc speaks of this wonderful tree. It is essentially a literary and artistic turn of mind and has the strange habit of producing images and hieroglyphics upon its leaves. Sometimes religious figures take the place of the letters. Pere Huc called the mysterious thing "the tree of a thousand images." These images are found on the leaves on the stems and on the trunk. Near the temple of Buddha, in the village of Lionair, Tibet, this great tree has stood for years, the plague and the puzzle of all the botanists who have ever received the gift of faith.

A great antiquity was given to the tree; indeed it was claimed that it had existed from time immemorial. But an investigation not many years ago proved the images on the tree to be fakes. The trick was simple enough, like every other trick when it is found out. In the spring and in the summer on dark nights a lama, endowed with acrobatic power, with his pockets full of hand stamps, climbed all through the tree and stamped the leaves with all sorts of holy images and characters, the most numerous being the following formula "Om mane padme om" (Glory to Buddha in the lotus). This is also stamped upon the bark, and the leaves and portions of the bark are sold to visitors.

Peter's Potatoes.

Senator Peffer is fond of telling how he once duped the managers of a Kansas county fair. "On examination of the sweet potatoes exhibited," he says, "I saw that the size of the specimens was nothing to brag of, and I sent out to a grocery store and purchased a bushel of fine ones; took the small ones out for home use, carried the rest to the fair grounds, entered them in my own name, and drew the premium for the best specimen of sweet potatoes grown in Wilson county."

Declaration of Independence.

"My son," said the indignant father, "I've stood your impudence just as long as I'm going to stand it. You haven't had a whipping for a good while, but you're going to get one now. Take off your coat."

"It won't be necessary, dad," replied the husky boy. "I can do you up with it on."—New York World.

The Most Common of All.

The most common of all ailments from sports of all kinds are sprains and bruises. The most common and surest cure of them is by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which is prompt in its action.

Impossible!

If you'd pay your grocer \$10 a pound he couldn't sell you better baking powder than Schilling's Best.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50c.

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THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1898.

ARTFUL DODGERS.

It used to be the fashion in California when a man, afraid of his record, was a candidate for office, to make a scape-goat of the "heathen Chinese." The Chinese question has been the salvation of many an office-seeker, who would have been snowed under out of sight had he appealed to the people upon either his merits or his record. In this campaign the railroad is being used by this same class of politicians as a substitute for John Chinaman.

When the Pacific Railroad funding bill was before Congress, the California delegation (with one single exception) without regard to party opposed it, and the bill was defeated. In this regard Congressman Maguire was entitled to the same credit as his Republican and Democratic colleagues and no more. There is at the present time no funding bill pending before Congress, nor is that question at issue in this campaign.

Under President McKinley the indebtedness of the Union Pacific Company has been settled, and the Government has received every dollar, both principal and interest, amounting to over \$66,000,000. With regard to the Central Pacific, only a part of the amount owing the Government by that company is due. Foreclosure proceedings cannot be instituted against the Central Pacific Company before 1899.

Near the close of the last session of Congress the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, authorizing and empowering the Attorney-General, Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the approval of the President, to negotiate the settlement of the indebtedness due the Government from the Central Pacific Company. The plan contemplates payment in full of every dollar due the Government, including both principal and interest, payments to be made in twenty semi-annual payments; deferred payments to be 3 per cent interest per annum. In case of default upon any payment the full amount to become immediately due and payable. This amendment received the approval of the eighty-nine Senators, regardless of party. It was approved by Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, by Senator Butler, chairman of the National Populist Committee, and of Senator Pettigrew, chairman of the National Silver Committee and of our own Democratic Senator, Hon. Stephen M. White. In the House Republican Congressman Barham of California tacked on another amendment limiting the time for the acceptance of this plan by the Central Pacific Railroad Company to one year. Therefore, if the Central Pacific Company fails to accept this proposition within one year, then, and in that event, the total debt of the Company having in the meantime matured, the Government will proceed to foreclose its lien upon the Central Pacific Road. This amendment, which passed both Houses of Congress, settles the question of the Central Pacific debt, for, if accepted, the Government will get its money with interest; if not accepted, foreclosure will secure the payment of the debt at once.

The abandonment of the issues of the tariff, of free silver, of the building of the Nicaragua Canal, of the future policy of our Government in the West Indies and the Philippines, and the avoidance of the Single Tax question by its chief advocate and apostle, to shout railroad "Funding Bill," is the old trick of California politicians when they find the current of popular opinion adverse to them, of crying, "The Chinese must go!" except the railroad Funding Bill has been adopted as a substitute for John Chinaman. The Funding Bill has been settled and so will the case of these artful dodgers be on and after November 8th next.

Of late years a certain class of politicians have sought to manufacture political capital by declaring the courts of our country, from the inferior tribunals of the States to the Supreme Court of the United States, to be in league

with the money power as represented by the great corporations. The recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court against the Railroad Joint Traffic Association should close the mouths of this class of blatant demagogues, so far as the Supreme law tribunal of our land in concerned, had these fellows any sort of regard for truth or decency, but, as they are devoid of such feeling, the campaign of calumny will be continued.

With the annexation of Hawaii and the strong probability of the acquisition of the Philippine islands, the coming two years promise to be pregnant with events of paramount importance to the Pacific Coast.

Hon. Eugene F. Loud is in touch with the National Administration. He has the knowledge of public affairs necessary to make him an efficient representative of the people of this district. There should be no question as to his re-election.

His Wonderful Curios.

The author of "Idyls of Spain" speaks of a notary whom he met, whose naive simplicity surely could not be exceeded. "He asked for our autographs, and I inquired whether he was a collector of such trifles."

"Yes, sir," he replied, "I am, and among others I have a most precious collection of anonymous ones."

"Beaming with delight, he produced a rare manuscript of the time of Ferdinand and Isabella, exquisitely written, and with the initial letters beautifully painted."

"Senores," he cried with enthusiasm, "look at this. Isn't it a beauty? I'm always collecting such things. Then I have just purchased by letter the manuscript of the 'Iliad,' written by Homer himself, his own handwriting. The pity of it is that the work is not written in Greek."

"At this Miguel came to the rescue, for Luis and I were almost hysterical with amusement."

"I say," inquired Miguel, "what document would your worship like most to have in your possession?"

"Why," answered the notary, "the telegram from Christopher Columbus announcing the discovery of the new world."

Bananas in Typhoid Fever.

After a long experience with typhoid patients, Dr. Ussery of St. Louis maintains that the best food for them is the banana. He explains by stating that in this disease the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes intensely inflamed and engorged, eventually beginning to slough away in spots, leaving well defined ulcers, at which places the intestinal walls become dangerously thin.

Now, a solid food, if taken into the stomach, is likely to produce perforation of the intestines, dire results naturally following, and, this being the case, solid foods or those containing a large amount of innutritious substances are to be avoided as dangerous.

But the banana, though it may be classed as a solid food, containing as it does some 95 per cent nutrition, does not possess sufficient waste to irritate the sore spots. Nearly the whole amount taken into the stomach is absorbed, giving the patient more strength than can be obtained from other food.—American Druggist.

A Mean Trick.

Absentmindedly Brooks stepped up to the cashier's desk and paid for his luncheon. Then, accompanied by Rivers, he went out into the open air.

"Brooks," said Rivers, "you'd better go back and settle for your dinner if you don't want the proprietor to follow you out and dun you right here on the street."

"Great Scott! Didn't I pay for it?" ejaculated Brooks. "Where's my check? I haven't got it."

"I picked it up as we left the table," said Rivers. "Here it is."

"Ah, you have come back to pay the other gentleman's check," said the cashier as Brooks went back, stepped up to the desk a second time and handed out a half dollar.

When Brooks went outside again, a moment later, Rivers was nowhere in sight, and there is another unsettled account between them.—Chicago Tribune.

The Lungs and Sleep.

A physician quoted by the Boston Transcript says that acute insomnia may be promptly cured by the practice of deep breathing. Draw into the lungs as much air as possible and do not exhale it until obliged to, and then as slowly as possible. It is somewhat of a task when the night is oppressively warm, but if persisted in is fairly sure to relieve that hyperemia of the brain which everyday folk call wakefulness. The tricks of the sleepless to induce sleep are many, but none is found to be more immediately efficacious than this plan of forcing the lungs to take the burden off the brain and nerves.

Couldn't Fool Her.

"Nobody can learn all there is worth knowing in this lifetime," said Mr. Meekton wisely. "And a man ought never to assume that his education is finished. I'm going to keep right ahead with mine. I'm going to study astronomy."

His wife looked at him sharply and then in a cold, hard tone exclaimed: "Leonidas, you'll have to think up some better excuse than that for staying out all night."—Washington Star.

Honors Easy.

"Who carried off the honors at the walk, Rastus?"

"Mr. Sam Johnson, sah, but de Lawd only knows who carried off de cake."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

POLITICAL CARDS.

For Superintendent of Schools,

E. M. TILTON,
(Present Incumbent)

Regular Republican Nominee

M. H. THOMPSON,

Regular Republican Nominee for
Clerk and Recorder,
Of San Mateo County.

For Sheriff,

JOSEPH H. MANSFIELD,

Regular Democratic Nominee

For District Attorney,

J. J. BULLOCK,

Regular Republican Nominee

For Assemblyman 52nd District.

HENRY WARD BROWN,

Regular Republican Nominee

For Assessor,

C. D. HAYWARD,

(Present Incumbent)

Regular Republican Nominee

For Justice of the Peace

First Township,

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

(Present Incumbent)

Regular Republican Nominee

For Auditor,

GEORGE BARKER,

(Present Incumbent)

Regular Republican Nominee

How Bismarck Could Drink.

Count Andrassy's story of an interview he had with Bismarck is as follows:

"Bismarck had two immense mugs of beer brought to us. He took one of them and shoved the other over to me. I remarked that I drank only water. He looked at me in silence, curiously and almost suspiciously for a minute and then proceeded with the subject under discussion. The more interested he became in our conversation the more frequently and copiously he drank. After finishing his own mug he appropriated mine without a word and put down its contents in three or four tremendous drafts. Then he had a servant fetch and fill two enormous pipes. When he offered me one of them, I explained that I never smoked."

"What!" he cried, "neither drink nor smoke? What kind of a supernatural man are you anyway?"

"It was a mercy to both of us, however, that I did not accept the pipe, for Bismarck smoked so incessantly that within 15 minutes the air in the room was dense. When I rose at the end of the evening from the table at which we were sitting, the smoke was so thick that I could hardly see the chancellor's face."

A Convincing Argument.

A correspondent sends us the following story from Mississippi: Counsel for the defense was addressing a country J. P. of the "old school." Said he: "I realize that I stand in the presence of a descendant of the grand old Huguenot family that emigrated from France to escape from religious intolerance. Many able jurists have sprung from that family and embellished the bench and bar of the Union. Their watchwords are honor, truth and justice, and their names are spoken in every home. The law is so plain in this case that 'he who runs may read.' Shall I insult the intelligence of this court by reiterating a proposition so simple? Need I say more?" "No," interrupted the judge, "that's necessary. I'll give you a judgment." Counsel sat down while the judge, with emphasis, knocked the ashes from his cob pipe, and counsel for plaintiff began: "May it please the court?" "Squire, what are you fixin to do?" asked the judge. "I have the closing argument," was the reply. "Well, you jes' as well set down. I done got my mind sot on the other side. Judgment for defendant."—Law Notes.

Swiss Funeral Customs.

Swiss funeral customs are most peculiar. At the death of a person the family inserts a formal black edged announcement in the papers asking for sympathy and stating that "the mourning urn" will be exhibited during certain hours on a special day. In front of the house where the person died there is placed a little black table, covered with a black cloth, on which stands a black jar. Into this the friends and acquaintances of the family drop little black margined visiting cards, sometimes with a few words of sympathy on them. The urn is put on the table on the day of the funeral. Only men ever go to the churchyard, and they generally follow the hearse on foot.

For

Furniture, Carpets,
Oilcloth, Matting,
Stoves, Etc. ✕ ✕

... GO TO ...

EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.

HOUSES FURNISHED COMPLETE.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS . . .

1310-1312 Stockton Street

Near Broadway San Francisco, Cal.

OUT OF SORTS?

—TAKE—

Casca Ferrine
BITTERS

The Only
TONIC LAXATIVE
In the World.

Sold by all up to date Saloons and Drug Stores.

MANUFACTURED BY

Sierra Pharmaceutical Co.
1517 MARKET ST.
San Francisco, : : Cal.

—FOR SALE AT—
HOLCOMB'S DRUG STORE,
South San Francisco.

IF YOU WANT

GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

THE . COURT.

CHOICEST

Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

THOS. BENNERS, Prop.

Grand Avenue, Next to P. O.

PATENTS

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GEO. IMHOFF, PROP.

DEALER IN THE BEST

Eastern Coal Oil

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Coal Oil and Gasoline at
Lowest Market Prices.

Leave Orders at

Drug Store,

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FIRST CLASS BAR.

Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

Well Appointed Billiard Parlor.

J. E. ROGERS, Prop.

Grand Avenue, next to Cor. Grand and San Bruno Ave

Ask
for Home Circle Grocery List,
for 40-page Hardware Catalogue,
for 32-page Furniture Catalogue,
for sample 1898 Wall Paper,
for sample Ladies' or Gents' Suits,
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All free. Money Saved on Every Order.

SMITHS' CASH STORE

25-27 Market St., S. F.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

...REAL ESTATE...

—AND—

INSURANCE

.... LOCAL AGENT

FOR THE

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROV'T CO.

... AGENT ...

HAMBURG-BREMEN AND PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AGENT EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

House Broker.

--- NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner - Grand - and - Linden - Avenue,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOCAL NOTES.

More new houses going up.
This town is a hive of industry.
Not a vacant house nor an idle man in this busy burg.

New goods at city prices at the popular People's Store.

Joseph Gibson has completed the sewer work on Baden avenue.

Hon. James T. O'Keefe was in town on legal business Wednesday.

The Kelso buildings purchased by Mrs. Cohen have all been removed.

E. Dahl has rented and occupied the new Vestey cottage, on Juniper avenue.

Mrs. Cunningham is again confined to her bed and is under the care of Dr. A. J. Holcomb.

J. E. Rogers contemplates adding a pool-table to his Klondike billiard room and saloon.

J. Jorgensen has added a billiard room and table to the attractions of his popular Arrival Hotel.

C. N. Peterson has removed from Hansbrough Block to one of the new Benjamin cottages on Lux avenue.

J. D. Heagerty the regular Democratic nominee for Justice of the Peace for this Township, was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Patchell is, we are pleased to learn, rapidly recovering after a successful operation and will shortly be able to return home.

The South San Francisco Lumber Company has purchased a lumber wagon for delivery purposes and Manager Wood is happy.

The frame has been raised and partly enclosed for the Cohen building on Grand avenue. The building is to be of two stories and sixty feet in depth.

Herman Gaerdes has his new store chock full of a fine line of groceries, hardware and general merchandise, which he is selling at bedrock prices for cash.

A movement has been started to raise funds for the erection of a Catholic Church in our town. May it succeed and ere long another church spire rise to grace and adorn our beautiful burg.

Jack Vandenberg's meat market team ran away on Wednesday; no very great damage done. Jack hung on to the ribbons and finally pulled the team and wagon up minus a pole to the wagon.

Turn out next Monday evening and hear the political issues of this campaign ably and eloquently discussed by Congressmen Loud, Myron Wolf, Joseph J. Bullock and Henry W. Brown.

The frames of the two handsome cottages Contractor Brucher is building for Frank Martin, on Baden avenue, have been raised and partially enclosed. These cottages will be an ornament to Homeowners' Hill.

Some malicious miscreant put emery into the machinery at the rock crusher on Monday night, causing the ten or twelve employees to lose a day's work while the machinery was being taken apart and the stuff cleaned out.

On Sunday (tomorrow) the Rev. George Wallace will hold services at Grace Church, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. The morning services will be held at 11 o'clock by Rev. T. Duncan Ferguson. Sunday-school as usual, at 10 a. m.

The bulletins from the returns of the elections can be had on the evening of November 8th if our people will raise a small sum to pay for them. Let some one take the matter in hand and we are confident the cash will be forthcoming.

Editor Enterprise: Camp Progress, 425, Woodmen of the World, intends to give a masquerade ball on Thanksgiving eve (Wednesday) November 23d, for the benefit of a Christmas tree and Christmas presents for the children of this town. V. H.

Grand Republican Rally on Monday evening, October 31st. Don't fail to be there and hear the issues of the day discussed by our next Congressman, Hon. Eugene F. Loud, and by Hon. Myron Wolf, Hon. H. W. Brown and Hon. Jos. J. Bullock.

M. H. Thompson, the Republican candidate for County Clerk and Recorder, was in town Tuesday evening. Mike Thompson is a genuine workingman and deserves the support of the wage earners of our workingman's town.

On Monday Mr. Martin, a carpenter at work on the Cohen building, had a narrow escape from serious injury. The frame partition which was being raised came down with a crash and Martin just escaped being caught beneath it; as it was, he got a gash cut in his cheek.

Rev. T. Duncan Ferguson is organizing a St. Andrews' Society among the young men here and a number have already signified their intention to become members. This is a good move and we trust the society may become a strong one. Much good may be accomplished in this manner.

Mrs. Vandenberg takes pleasure in announcing to the public and informing her old patrons and friends that she will reopen the Linden House on December 15, 1898. This old favorite house will be thoroughly renovated and run on and after said date as a first-class hotel and restaurant.

Father Cooper has been endeavoring to secure from the Land Company a change of lots to give the church a more desirable location than the present selection near the Rock Crusher. We believe the Company, with its usual generosity, will accede to the Rev. Father's wishes in this regard.

The proposition to buy the instruments and organize a brass band for our growing and enterprising town has been agitated of late. There should

be no difficulty in making such a move a success, and if the matter is presented to our people we are sure their local pride will not be appealed to in vain.

A brother of George R. Sneath of the Jersey Farm was thrown from the Howard-street car on Thursday of last week and was taken to the Receiving Hospital in San Francisco in an unconscious condition, but we are pleased to learn that his injuries are not serious and that he will soon be able to be out again.

At a meeting on Sunday last, Rev. Father Cooper appointed the following named committee to canvass our town and neighborhood with a view of raising funds to build a Catholic Church at this place, viz., John Schirck, Patrick Ferriter, Thomas Hickey, James Carmody, Joseph O'Day and Ed. Farrell. It begins to look as if the long-felt want of a Catholic Church in this town of ours would soon be supplied.

Rumor has been going around town the past week that the Company had leased the Exchange Building for hotel purposes. Land Agent Martin denies that such a lease has been made, but admits that considerable pressure has been brought to bear on the Company on account of the crowded condition of the town and lack of accommodations to temporarily lease the same until sufficient buildings have been erected for the Fuller employees.

The committee appointed to raise money for the purpose of building a Catholic church in our town held its first meeting and organized by electing John Schirck, chairman, and Thomas Hickey, secretary. The committee named Rev. Father Cooper as the permanent treasurer to receive and have the custody of all funds collected for the proposed church building. The committee has full power to act and will call upon the residents of our town to ascertain what each and every one is willing to contribute. Postmaster E. E. Cunningham has been authorized to receive donations from our citizens and collections made by the committee and turn the same over to Father Cooper. The committee will meet again in the near future to report progress made and give full information to all those interested in this movement and listen to suggestions offered to aid the committee in their work.

BEAUTY IS BLOOD DEEP.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

GRAND JURORS DRAWN.

Ordered to Meet in the Court Room November 17th.

Judge Buck made an order yesterday drawing thirty citizens to act as grand jurors. The following were drawn and ordered to meet in the Superior Court on Thursday, November 17th at 10 a. m.

First Township—R. S. Thornton, Peter Faber, H. Michenfelder, Franklin Miner, J. J. Meehan.

Second Township—Peter Casey, J. R. Walker, J. H. Coleman, J. J. Casey, Eugene O'Neill, E. A. Husing.

Third Township—Robert Brown, George D. Greely, W. O. Dodge, John Monahan, C. L. Gould, Wm. Havey, W. E. Orton, Wm. Hughes, P. Lenehan, N. Hansen, Wm. Chappel, H. Steinberg.

Fourth Township—P. P. Quinlan, R. Martini, G. Fanciola, Edward Frey.

Fifth Township—R. E. Steele, T. E. Roe, John McCormick.—Democrat, Redwood City.

A SURE THING FOR YOU.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c, 25c, 50c. Sample and booklet free. All druggists.

UNION COURSING PARK.

Thousands of people saw great coursing at Union Park yesterday afternoon, and in almost every instance all the heavily-played favorites for the stake went a glimmering. The A. & B. Kennel's representatives showed up in great form, and it was only the hardest kind of luck that prevented Rock Island Boy from raising the flag in the final. In the second round of the day he fairly skinned Firm Friend, selling on the short end at 1 to 2, and almost beat the great English dog pointless. In the third round he was made a 5-to-1 favorite over McKinley and the betting was tremendous at these odds. Rock Island Boy led well to the hare, but ran off his game, allowing McKinley, by close work, to snatch victory from what apparently was certain defeat.

Tim Cronins' entries, Thornhill and Wild Tralee, made a grand showing, the latter dog especially administering to the talent some of the hardest jolts of the day. In the fifth round Rusty Gold was made a 4-to-1 favorite over him, only to be beaten from start to finish. Tralee showed more speed and outworked Healey's crack in every particular. In the following round he would have won again at 1 to 3 had a stronger hare been slipped, as he was rapidly overhauling Royal Flush when the latter dog won by the kill. Thornhill went through the stake

with ease, defeating Theron in the second round at 1 to 2 after a no-go, Victor King in the fourth round at 4 to 5, and then took Left Bower's and Royal Flush's measure easily.

As predicted in the Bulletin of yesterday, R. E. de B. Lopez won all the money in the Sapling stake, all his entries winning easily. It was another great day for followers of the Bulletin's tips, as in almost every instance every dog named won out. In the first round of the open stake five short-enders landed and four of these were tipped by the Bulletin. This paper's record for the two days' stake in picking winning short-enders is a remarkable one.

The talent won most of the courses yesterday, but the short-enders took their share and at times landed heavily. The following short-enders cashed: Thornhill beat Theron at 1 to 2, Susie beat Van Cloie at the same odds, Swinerton beat Right Bower at 2 to 5, Rock Island Boy beat Firm Friend at 1 to 2, Santa Alicia beat Magic at 3 to 5, Left Bower beat Glenstone at 3 to 5, Thornhill beat Victor King at 4 to 5, Royal Flush beat McKinley at 2 to 5, Wild Tralee beat Rusty Gold at 1 to 4, and Royal Flush beat Wild Tralee at 1 to 3.

Terry Butler's Susie is rapidly getting to her old-time form and before another month will be raising flags in the final. She gave Victor King a hard run for the money in the third round and is as close on the hare as of old.—S. F. Bulletin.

EDUCATE YOUR BOWELS WITH CASCARETS.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c., 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

TWO MILLIONS A YEAR.

When people buy, try, and buy again, it means they're satisfied. The people of the United States are now buying Cascarets Candy Cathartic at the rate of two million boxes a year, and it will be three million before New Year's. It means merit proved, that Cascarets are the most delightful bowel regulator for everybody the year round. All druggists 10c, 25c, 50c a box, cure guaranteed.

Matches.

The man who was old enough to know better was chasing up and down a Sixth-street boarding house, trying to find a match to light a cigarette with.

"Did it ever occur to you," he said to the man who finally found a light for him, "what a boon and a benison the cigarette manufacturer has been to the match manufacturer? Think of it a moment. First, however, give me another match for this cigarette. I don't know how many cigarettes are made in this country, but let us, for the sake of argument, say there are a thousand carloads a year. Well, it takes on an average—another light, please—four matches to the cigarette, and the manufacturer of matches must therefore make 4,000 carloads of matches just to meet the cigarette demand. You may not think 4,000 carloads is a great quantity, but if you knew how hard it was to get one match when your cigarette is out, you would think 4,000 carloads wasn't a few if you had to go around begging them. I have never given serious study to the matter, but, looking at it casually, I should say the match manufacturers owe an inestimable debt of gratitude to the cigarette makers."—New York Sun.

Cash Versus Glory.

An ordinary service to mankind is usually paid for at current rates in legal tender. An extraordinary service, not involving the element of heroism, is rewarded by both legal tender and more or less fame. The highest of all services, rendered at the risk of life, is supposed to receive its full compensation in glory, unaccompanied by more sordid considerations. If, however, the hero of the service last mentioned should not be contented with his meed of glory, but should demand more substantial reward, he may receive it indeed, but at a large discount from the other (and in sentimental estimation more valuable) consideration.

Unlike the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, who receive their quid pro quo without a thought of humiliation, either in their own minds or yours, the man who saves your life at the risk of his own is looked upon as almost if not quite disgracing himself by accepting your proffered pecuniary reward, although he may, in fact, be in far sorer need than any one of the worthy trio who simply contribute to your necessities or comforts.—Edward P. Jackson in North American Review.

Othello Whitewashed.

Othello is the latest historic disreputable to have a good character established. Italian papers claim certain manuscripts concerning the Moor have been found in the archives of a convent in Venice. They are notes taken in 1542 by a Cretan diplomat sent on a mission to the republic of Venice. The writer knew Othello well and vouches for the fact that the lady was never killed at all. In fact, she survived Othello, died a natural death and gave the corner no trouble at all. So that there never was a tragedy of the Moor of Venice.

Ingenious.

Servant to artist returning from a holiday—There have been so many callers since you left that I have been obliged to wash the name from the slate twice to make room for others.—Pearson's Weekly.

HOW POMP WAS CONVERTED

Rainy Sunday at Church, Where He Was the Only Sinner.

Dr. Payson, the famous and beloved preacher of Portland, Me., used to tell the following pointed story:

One very stormy Sunday he went to church, more from habit than because he expected to find anybody there. Just after he had stepped inside the door an old negro came in and asked if Dr. Payson was to preach there that day, explaining that he was a stranger in town and had been advised to go to his church.

"Upon that," said Dr. Payson, "I made up my mind to preach my sermon if nobody else came."

Nobody else did come, so the doctor preached to the choir and the old negro.

Some months afterward he happened to meet the negro, and stopping him asked how he enjoyed the sermon that stormy Sunday.

"Enjoy dat sermon?" replied the old man. "I 'clar, doctor, I neber heerd a better one. You see, I had a seat pretty well up front, an whenever you'd say somethin' I'd jess look all roun, ter see nobody on'y jess me. An I says to m'self, 'He must mean you, Pomp; you's sech a dretful sinner.' Well, doctor, dat are sermon set me a-thinkin' what a big sinner I war, an I went an 'jined the church down home. I ze a deacon now."—Christian Endeavor World.

One Way of Posting a Letter.

The island of St. Kilda is often visited by tourist steamers in the summer, but its regular mail communication with the mainland, some 150 miles distant, is confined to the annual visits of the steamer which brings the factor and his stores, says Household Words. But if at other times the inhabitants desire to communicate with Great Britain they employ the following curious device: A man cuts the rough model of a boat from a billet of wood, hollows it partly out, places in the hollow a tin or small bottle containing a letter, nails on a deck, and when the wind is blowing toward the mainland launches the tiny craft, having first connected it with a bladder, which drives along before the wind and acts as a tug to the little mail-boat. But the set of the gulf stream frequently drives this curious craft out of its course, and as often as not it reaches the Shetland islands or the coast of Norway, where, however, the letter is pretty sure to be found and posted to its destination.

Schley's Long Legs.

A Kansas City man who was a classmate of Schley's at Annapolis says that the admiral was looked upon as the best Spanish and French scholar in the navy. His department at the academy was modern languages. "I remember one thing in particular about him, and that is his long legs. He is not noticeably tall, but his legs are of wondrous length and he can run like a deer. In the navy they never tire of telling about Schley in Korea. During the trouble there we sent a landing party ashore in charge of Schley. The boat had not more than reached the shore when out jumped the marines to make a dash for the parapets, possibly half a mile away. In the lead was Schley. In a jiffy he was far ahead of everybody, his legs working vigorously, and when the em-bankments were reached he had practically distanced all the others."

Going Without Sleep.

It is an interesting question to students people how long a man can go without sleep. A physician asserts that no healthy man can overwork because eventually nature will compel him to fall asleep at his task. A journalist recently claimed to have worked 72 hours without sleeping. Humboldt said that when a young man he required only two hours sleep each night, but that in his old age he found he really needed as many as three or four. Victims subjected to the Chinese torture of being kept continually awake die on or before the fifth day. By far the most inspiring example, however, is that of one of the saints, who is related to have lived 19 years without sleep and to have remained standing a large portion of that time.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market is steady.

SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at strong prices.

HOGS—Hogs are selling at strong prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand at steady prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are 10c less 50 per cent shrinkage on (Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No. 1 Steers 7½¢ to 8¢; No. 2 Steers, 6¢ to 7¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers 5½¢ to 6¢; No. 2 Cows and Heifers 4½¢ to 5¢; thin cows, 3¢ to 4¢.

Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 130 lbs and over 4½¢ to 4¾¢; under 130 lbs, 4¢ to 4¼¢; rough heavy hogs, 3½¢ to 4¢.

Sheep—Desirable Wethers, dressing 55 lbs and under, 3½¢ to 3¾¢; Ewes 3¼¢ to 3½¢; Lambs 2½¢ to 3¢; 25 lbs and over, or 3½¢ to 4¢; live weight.

Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4¢; over 250 lbs 3½¢ to 3¾¢.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses:

Beef—First quality steers, 6½¢ to 6¾¢; second quality, 5½¢ to 5¾¢; First quality cows and heifers, 5½¢ to 5¾¢; second quality, 4½¢ to 4¾¢; third quality, 3½¢ to 3¾¢.

Mutton—Wethers, 7½¢ to 7¾¢; ewes, 6½¢ to 6¾¢; lambs, 7¢ to 8¢.

Dressed Hogs—6¢ to 6¼¢.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 9½¢ to 10¢; picnic hams, 7¢; Atlanta ham, 6½¢; New York shoulder, 6½¢.

Bacon—Ex. L. S. C. bacon, 12½¢; light S. C. bacon, 12¢; med. bacon, clear, 7½¢; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 8½¢; clear light, 10¢; Extra Family, bbl, \$12 00; do, hf-bbl, \$6 25; Extra Mess, bbl, \$9 50; do, hf-bbl, \$5 00.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 7½¢; do, light, 7¾¢; do, Bellies, 8¾¢; Extra Clear, bbls, \$16 00; hf-bbls, \$8 25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 25; do, kits, \$1 20.

Lard—Price is 22¢.

Tec. ¼-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s. Compound 4½¢ 5¢ 5½¢ 5¼¢ 5¢ Cal. pure 6½¢ 7¢ 7½¢ 7¼¢ 7½¢

In 8-lb tins the price on each is 5¢ higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2 10; 1s \$1 15; Roast Beef, 2s \$2 10; 1s, \$1 15.

Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

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ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

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Bricks for Business Blocks, Dwellings, Roadways, Foundations, Sewers, Cisterns, Sidewalks, Mantels, Chimneys

AT KILN PRICES

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BADEN BRICK COMPANY

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W. T. RHOADS,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

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FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

LEAVE ORDERS AT POST OFFICE.

NOBLE OLD CYRUS

BOURBON

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

TO CURE CONSTIPATION FOREVER.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

NOTICE.

Patrons of the Postoffice at this place will please take notice that hereafter no money orders will be issued after 6:30 o'clock, p. m.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

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Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel.

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131 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT

A Maine paper prints a story of a witness who refused to tell the amount of his gross income. Finally, when the judge ordered him to answer the question, he said: "Your honor, I have no gross income; I'm a fisherman of Machias Bay, and it's all net."

A Frenchman applied to a local official for a passport to visit Klattingen, in Switzerland. The functionary, who was not a fellow of any geographical society, struggled in vain with the spelling of the place's name. Then, unwilling to confess his difficulty, he blandly asked: "Would you as lief visit some other town?"

The house surgeon of a London hospital was attending to the injuries of a poor woman whose arm had been severely bitten. As he was dressing the wound, he said: "I can not make out what sort of a creature bit you. This is too small for a horse's bite and too large for a dog's." "Oh, sir," replied the patient, "it wasn't an animal; it was another lady."

Dr. Field, who was the examining surgeon for the naval reserves while the recruiting was being done in New Orleans, tells of a German recruit who was walking his post and calling the hours as required. He called, "Seven bells and all's well." The next call, however, was a variation. It was: "Eight bells and all is not well; I haf droppit my musket oberboard."

Bishop Wilberforce, discussing fox-hunting with a young curate who rode to hounds, urged that it had a worldly appearance. The curate replied that it was not a bit more worldly than a ball at Blenheim Palace, at which the bishop had been present. The bishop explained that he was staying in the house, but was never within three rooms of the dancing. "Oh, if it comes to that," replied the curate, "I never am within three fields of the hounds."

At an elementary examination in English which was lately held in a school near New York, two sentences were given out to be corrected. The first sentence was to be corrected as to its subject matter, and the second sentence as to its syntax. These were the sentences: "The hen has three legs." "Who done it?" When the papers were handed in, it was found that one of the examinees had apparently regarded the sentences as subtly connected in thought, for his answer was as follows: "The hen didn't done it; God done it."

R. M. Munkittrick, the humorist, and at one time associate-editor of Puck, presented a check one morning at an up-town bank, in New York, where he was personally unknown. "I know the name very well," said the cashier, "but you will have to be identified as the man." "Well, now," said Munkittrick, "that's too bad. Everybody I know is down-town, and the only pair of socks I have with my strawberry birth-mark on them are in the wash this week." "That's all right," said the cashier; "You're Munkittrick. Here's your money."

The crew of the Yankee was made up largely from New York's naval reserve. One of these was one day doing his trick at the wheel. Commander Brownson came up alongside him, and, watching him a few minutes, said: "You steer very well, my man." Billy just saluted—being up on naval etiquette. "Been practicing since you joined the ship?" asked Brownson. "No, sir; I haven't been practicing much," said Billy. "Well, you handle this ship as if you'd steered before," said Brownson. "Yes, sir," said Billy; "I have." "Where?" said Brownson. "All along the Atlantic coast," says Billy. "What did you steer?" says Brownson. "My own steam yacht, sir," says Billy. "How big is she?" says Brownson, after a pause. "About a thousand tons, sir," says Billy. "I-I see," says Brownson. "Thank'ee, sir," says Billy, saluting. And the "old man" went to his ante-room.

Lady Jersey was, one evening, the patroness of a ball at Almack's, in London. A rule had been announced by the patronesses that no one would be received later than eleven o'clock, but persons of indisputable position were not always obedient. On the night in question, the Duke of Wellington called upon an old friend. "Are you going to Almack's?" she asked. "Yes," he said, "relessly. I think I shall look in by and by." Presently his hostess rose to make her preparations for going, and his mother, who was present, said to him: "Ah, Arthur, you'd better be there in season, for you know Lady Jersey will make no allowance for you." But "Arthur" was in no hurry, and stayed one. A short time after his friends had entered the ball-room, they heard one of the attendants say: "Lady Jersey, the Duke of Wellington is at the door, and wishes to be admitted." "What o'clock is it?" she asked. "Seven minutes after eleven, your ladyship." She paused a moment in thought. Then she said, with emphasis: "Give my compliments—give Lady Jersey's compliments—to the Duke of Wellington, and say she is very glad that the first enforcement of the rule of exclusion is such that hereafter no one can complain of its application. He can not be admitted."

A Costly Dinner.
The following excellent story, which Gladstone in an interview with Susan F. Seifridge, as given in The Outlook, said he at once incorporated among his own "after-dinner speeches," and which he said "had even power to amuse Hall Caine" (who rarely laughs aloud) when the curious critics bombarded Greeba

Castle after the publication of "The Christian," will, we think, amuse our readers as well.

Gladstone went on to tell me of the splendid wreath deposited by Li Hung Chang while in London on the monument of General Gordon, his former companion in arms.

A relative of the hero was so deeply moved by this act, that he presented the Celestial statesman with a specially fine bull-terrier, the winner of several prizes, and altogether a very fetching canine specimen. Mr. Gladstone repeated the following letter sent in acknowledgment:

"My dear Gordon: While tendering my best thanks for sending me your dog, I beg to say that as for myself I have long since given up the practice of eating dog's flesh, but my attendants, to whom I handed the creature, tell me they never tasted anything so nice. Yours devotedly, L."

NO MORE LEAP YEARS.

They Will Not Stop, However, for Eight Centuries.

In time leap years will go out of existence entirely, but as this will not occur for over 800 years we haven't much personal interest in the event. In the ordinary course of events 1900 would be a leap year, but it will not count in the calculation. In other words, while it does occur it does not occur, simply because it is not in the agreement, that it shall occur. The story is a long one, but it can be briefly told so that the average person can understand it without much difficulty.

In 1582, in the arrangement of the Julian calendar, ten days were dropped so as to get things running on the then new but the present basis of calculating time. So as to keep things running right it was determined that a year ending a century should not be bisextile, except every fourth century. Thus there was no leap year in 1700, 1800 or 1900. It is, or at least was, rather hard on the ladies, who have special advantages in leap year, for it is the only year that it is proper for them to propose themselves in marriage, but as it has always been so in matters affecting womankind, men always find reasons for restricting their privileges.

The ladies lose their privilege again in 1900, but though there will not be many of those who see 1900 who will see 2,000, the latter year, ending a fourth century, will be a leap year. In this way three days are retrenched in four centuries, and the remaining seven days will be made up in a little over 800 years. After that calendar years will be like solar years, and errors in the calculation of time will occur no more.

The loss of leap years will in thousands of years affect the seasons. I suppose the mathematicians of the centuries hence will be so expert in handling figures and making calculations that they will have no difficulty in keeping things going correctly.—Washington Star.

PLUCKY BICYCLER.

No man knows when he will have the opportunity to show himself a hero. It may come on the battlefield, on the deck of a warship, or in the street of a quiet city. A citizen of Indianapolis sends to the Sentinel an account of a brave act witnessed by him the evening before in that city.

A wheelman himself, if we understand him correctly, he was riding along one of the streets of Indianapolis, when he saw a runaway horse coming at breakneck speed. In the carriage was a young lady, clinging to the seat with a look of terror on her face. The carriage swung from one side of the street to the other as the horse ran.

Just then the correspondent of the Sentinel noticed a young man on a bicycle dart into the middle of the street in hot chase after the runaway. As he neared the horse's head he reached out with his left hand and seized the bridle. Guiding his wheel with his right hand, he kept alongside of the horse, pulling upon its bridle till the horse's speed began to slacken.

Then of a sudden the man slipped from his wheel and hung with all his might upon the horse's head, till presently the frightened creature was brought to a standstill.

The young woman, as soon as she was able to speak, thanked her deliverer, who declined to give his name, but lifted his hat, remounted his wheel, which had escaped injury, and rode away.

A LONG WAY ROUND.

Necessity is the mother of invention, and the hungry Frenchman, told about in a biography recently published in England, illustrates the old adage anew.

He was in an English restaurant, and wanted eggs for breakfast, but had forgotten the English word. So he got around the difficulty in the following way:

"Valterre, vat it dat valking in de yard?"
"A cock, sir."
"Ah! And vat you call de cock's vife?"
"The hen, sir."

"And vat you call de shildrens of de cock and his vife?"
"Chicken, sir."
"But vat you call de shicken before dey are shicken?"
"Eggs, sir."

"Bring me two."—Youth's Companion.

WHY MEN CANNOT SING.

"Women," says Dr. H. L. Hastings, in the Journal of Medicine and Science, "go with their necks bare, and men keep theirs swathed and bandaged, and ten women have sweet voices to one man. A man's voice should be as pure as a woman's. Why is it not? He is choked and shamed."

Heroic measures are several times too large for the average man.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Table Manners.

In silence I must take my seat,
And give God thanks before I eat;
Must for my food in patience wait,
Till I am asked to hand my plate;
I must not scold, nor whine, nor pout,
Nor move my chair or plate about,
With knife or fork or napkin-ring
I must not play, nor must I sing.
For children must be seen, not heard,
I must not talk about my food,
Nor fret if I don't think it good;
My mouth with food I must not crowd,
Nor while I'm eating speak aloud;
Must turn my head to cough or sneeze,
And when I ask, say "If you please,"
The table-cloth I must not spoil,
Nor with my food my fingers soil;
Must keep my seat when I have done,
Nor round the table sport or run;
When told to rise, then I must go,
My chair away with quiet foot,
And lift my heart to God above
In praise for all His wondrous love.

Betty's Arithmetic Lesson.

Betty was eating one of mamma's lovely round turnovers and studying fractions. She had just begun to take little nibbles from the edge of the turnover, "to make it spend," when papa gave her a question to work out. "From four-fourths take one-fourth."

Betty thought fractions dreadfully stupid things. She didn't try to think out the answer in the way papa had explained to her over and over, but guessed it would be "seven-eighths" and put it down on the paper that way. Then she took another nibble out of the side of her beloved turnover.

Papa looked at the answer and then at Betty. Then he looked at the turnover and lastly at shaggy old Bruno, who had just come into the room. He took out his knife, and taking the turnover, he cut it into four quarters.

"Now, Betty," he said, cheerfully, "as I told you yesterday, and as you see here, there are four-fourths, or four quarters, in the whole of anything. Now if we take away one-fourth—here, Bruno—what is there left?"

Betty saw a quarter of that beautiful turnover disappear down Bruno's throat!

"Three-quarters!" she said, with a little gasp in her voice.

And if you will believe me, Betty never forgot how to work in "fourths" after that.—Youth's Companion.

Lily Leaf Bore a Large Woman.

A green leaf, no thicker than ordinary cardboard, floating on water five feet deep and bearing the weight of a 217-pound woman.

This was witnessed at Tower Grove Park, St. Louis, the other afternoon, when Superintendent James Gurney



VOYAGE ON A WATER LILY'S LEAF.

sought to determine the carrying capacity of the leaves of the nymphaea Victoria regia, more commonly known as the royal water lily.

What Spoils the Sweet Tooth.

A little boy who is quite well acquainted with the man who keeps a grocery, happened to be in there the other day when the grocer was weighing out sugar. The white, glistening stuff appealed to the little fellow's sweet tooth and he asked for a lump of sugar.

The grocer laughed. "The idea," he said. "You mustn't eat it. It will rot your teeth."

"Why?" asked the boy. He had been told such things many times before, and many times before had he asked "why," but never had he received a satisfactory answer.

"Oh," replied the grocer vaguely, "because it will. All sweet things break the enamel on your teeth and rot them."

Then the boy arose in the night of his injured pride. "I don't see," said he, "how that can be. Sweet things oughtn't hurt any more than sour things, or bitter things, or not so much, in fact."

And the little chap was right. But he didn't know it, nor the grocer didn't know it. Consequently, it is just as well to enlighten them and at the same time correct the generally prevailing erroneous impression. Sugar, and other sweet things in themselves do not hurt the teeth—that is, it is not the quality of sweetness that is injurious, but the fine, sandy particles that abound even in the most highly refined sugar. These scratch against the teeth and break the enamel, but the innocent sweetness gets the credit for all the damage.—Chicago Record.

Out of the Mouths of Babies.

"Why, Clara," said a mother to her little daughter, who was crying, "what are you crying about?" "O-cance," sobbed the little miss, "I s-started to

m-make dolly a b-bonnet and it c-came out b-bloomers."

"Mamma," asked 4-year-old Nettie, "did God make our baby out of dust?" "Yes, dear," replied her mother; "all babies are made from dust." "Then I s'pose," continued the little inquisitor, "the little darky kids are made of coal dust, aren't they, mamma?"

Little 4-year-old Laura, while playing in the nursery one day, tore her new frock. "Just you wait 'till mamma comes home and you'll catch it," she said to her nurse. "Why," replied the nurse, "you did it yourself." "Yes," said Laura, "but you'll catch it for not taking better care of me."

Tommy, aged 5, had made several nicks in his father's razor in an attempt to sharpen a pencil, when his mother discovered him. "Oh, Tommy," she exclaimed, "what will your father say when he discovers what you have done?" "I know what he'll say," replied Tommy, "but I don't think you'd care to have me repeat it."

"You shouldn't be so restless in church, Willie," said a minister to his little son. "I could see you this morning, jumping and moving about in the pew, all through my sermon." "Well," replied the little fellow, "I kept still'n you, 'cause you was wavin' your hand an' talkin' right out in meetin' all the time it was goin' on."

Little Edith was much addicted to the use of slang and one day when she had been very naughty her mother said: "Now, Edith, you must go and shut yourself in the dark closet and ask God to forgive you, and stay there till he does." Into the closet she went, but in about a minute reappeared with a radiant face. "Why," exclaimed her mother, "what did you come out so soon for?" "Oh, that's all o. k.," replied Edith. "I just told God I was sorry that I got too gay and asked him to please let me off easy, and he said, 'Oh, don't mention it, Miss Jones; you're not so worse.'"

HE TIPPED THE HEIRESS.

She Took the Dime and Gave Him a Souvenir in Return.

When the North Dakota regiment arrived at the ferry they were, like the soldiers who preceded them, shown into the spacious dining-room presided over by the ladies of the Red Cross. It was a good day for the soldier boy. The bill of fare was ample. And perhaps the soldiers did not enjoy it! A few of them had been overcome by the long trip, but the majority of them were blessed with a good appetite—the soldier's best friend. One of the privates in particular enjoyed the repast immensely, and when he had finished he sat back in his chair and said:

"Geet!"

"Did you get enough to eat?" asked a beautiful society girl at his side, her face beaming with kindness.

"I should say so," said the soldier, rising. "That's the finest meal I've had since we started."

Then he looked at the pretty girl and fumbled in his pocket. Finally he found what he was looking for, and extended his hand with 10 cents in it.

"What is that?" asked the society bud, a smile dimpling her pretty face.

"That is for the meal," said the private, somewhat embarrassed at her manner.

"Oh, we don't charge for this," she said. "This luncheon is given by the Red Cross."

"Oh," he stammered, and his embarrassment deepened. "We-ell, you take this, anyhow, and buy some gum or something for yourself."

Ten cents!

Her father is worth \$1,000,000.

And the soldier's income is only about \$15 a month!

The pretty bud thought for a while. She knew it would do the young fellow's heart good if she took the money. She would take it.

"But you must let me give you some flowers," she said. And as she plinned a boutonniere on his lapel she dropped a \$5 gold piece in his pocket.—San Francisco Examiner.

Gloves and Sentiment.

It is unpleasant to be reminded that nearly every feature of our civilization that promotes comfort is traceable to the victory of the stronger over the weaker. The following story along this line, of Mrs. Horace Greeley and Margaret Fuller, is revived by The Interior:

Mrs. Greeley had a strong antipathy to kid gloves, and never wore them upon any occasion. One day, it is said, she met Margaret Fuller on the street, and instead of greeting her with any usual salutation, she touched Margaret's hand with a shudder, exclaiming: "Skin of a beast! Skin of a beast!"

"Why, what do you mean?" asked Margaret, in surprise. "What do you wear?"

"Silk," returned Mrs. Greeley; "silk always."

Margaret touched her hand and shuddered, saying:

"Entrails of a worm! Entrails of a worm!"

Camels Have a Keen Scent.

The scent of the camel for water is said to be very keen. He can smell it a great way off and oftentimes the travelers who are suffering for water will let the camel take his own way and he will take them to a place where water may be found.

Good Field for Women Doctors.

One reason why female physicians are so plentiful in Russia is that the country includes among its inhabitants over 12,000,000 Mohammedans, who do not allow male physicians to treat women.

Most of the happiness in the world is due to the fact that ignorance is bliss.

The man who thinks the world owes him a living wants it a loaf at a time.

ILLINOIS' FIRST STATE HOUSE.

The Old Pape Mansion Still Stands at Kaskaskia.

The old Pape mansion or the state house, as it was afterward called, is without doubt the oldest brick structure in the Mississippi valley. The old building now stands in what is about the center of the remains of the historic village of Old Kaskaskia, and unless some action is taken against the continual encroachments of the Mississippi river the house will ere long follow all the other old buildings in their course and fall a victim to the relentless waters.

The date of the erection of the building is veiled in uncertainty, but it was built some time about the year 1780. The material of which it is constructed, large square bricks, were brought down the Ohio river from Pittsburg, and thence up the Mississippi to Kaskaskia in keel boats. They were the first brick brought into the country then known as the Illinois territory and though more than 100 years have elapsed since they were put into the building they are still in a perfect state of preservation. The old house has been repaired from time to time and at present the outer walls are covered with a heavy coat of cement. The building has a most remarkable history.

It was erected as a residence, but as it neared completion, the various councils which met at Kaskaskia having no suitable building wherein they could hold their sessions, and as the Pape mansion was everything that could be desired the citizens of the town purchased the building and converted it into a public hall. In 1809, when all the territory lying west of the Wabash river and north as far as the Dominion



THE OLD PAPE MANSION.

of Canada line was organized into the Illinois territory, Kaskaskia became the territorial seat of government and the Pape mansion was converted into the assembly-house of the territorial legislature. On June 16, 1809, the first territorial legislature that ever met west of the Wabash river convened in this old building. The body was composed of General George Edwards, the territorial governor, and Judge Stuart and Judge Sprigg, two of the three supreme judges of the territory.

From June 16 until September 16 the counties of Madison, Gallatin and Johnson were organized, making altogether, with St. Clair and Randolph, five counties. One representative from each county was elected, and on November 10 Governor Edwards issued a proclamation ordering the representatives to convene at the Pape mansion at Kaskaskia, and here the first laws of the territory of Illinois were enacted. The large hall on the lower floor of the building was used as the assembly-room and the rooms in the upper story served as the offices of the governor and the other executive officers. It was in this building that the legislature incorporated the first bank in the territory, which was located at Cairo.

In the year 1818 Illinois, owing to her rapid progress, was admitted to the union as a state. The petition praying for the admission of the state into the union on an equal footing with the other states is said to have been framed in this old building. The legislature was in session at Kaskaskia in January of that year and the session was held in this building.

The interior of the house has now fallen to decay, and has long since been abandoned even by the present inhabitants of Kaskaskia.

Ending a Suicide Epidemic.

Medical men are uniting in the opinion that suicide may easily become epidemic, especially at times of excitement or when weather conditions are depressing. Plagues of suicide such as Moreau described after the French revolution are rare, of course, but when one or two cases of self-destruction are recorded in a community it often is the case that a number of others follow. This is especially true in continental Europe. In ancient times one of the Greek cities, Miletus, was the scene of an epidemic of suicide among young women, until the magistrate proclaimed that the body of the next victim would be exposed nude in the marketplace. This harsh decree, so contrary to the instincts of our modern civilization, promptly put an end to the appalling craze.

A Night March in Cuba.

Shall I ever forget that night? It had rained a little and the ground was soft and heavy. We had to walk on an old, disused railway track for two or three miles. I have heard of the troubles of certain members of the dramatic profession while they were adding to their muscular development by walking on railroad ties. I sympathize with them from the bottom of my heart if they ever struck such a road as we did. Besides the night being pitch dark, the ties had never been laid carefully, for the line had been used only for conveying sugar cane. We stumbled and fell over the ties and into the swampy ground between them until we were sore from head to foot. When at last we left the track, it was to meet fresh obstacles; our route lay across a mountain, and I am inclined to think that a volcanic eruption had occurred there in years gone by, for every few feet a

huge rock of irregular shape lay in our path. Roots of trees and branches of thorn helped to make life miserable, especially when a person in front brushed past one which in its recoil suddenly struck another person in the face. Finally, at midnight, we came to the conclusion that we should break down if we did not rest; so we decided to camp for the night.—James H. Hare, in Collier's Weekly.

LEADER OF WESTERN BASEBALL.

Byron B. Johnson, President of the Western Base Ball League.

The central figure in western baseball is by unanimous consent conceded to be Byron Bancroft Johnson, president



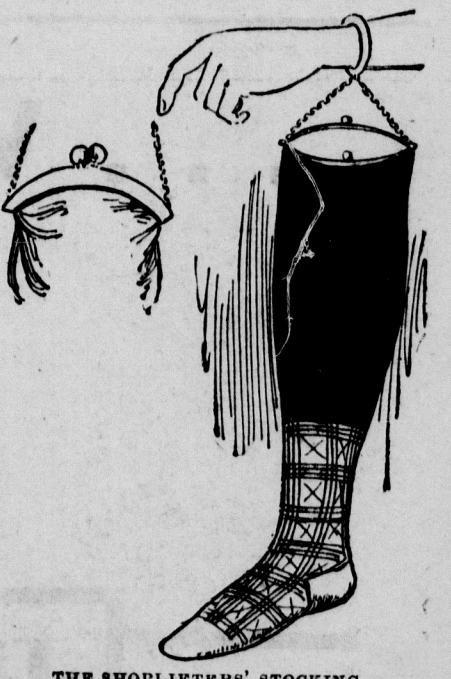
B. B. JOHNSON.

of the Western Baseball League. President Johnson has been at the head of the Western League for five years, and he has yet two more years to serve. He was elected to the position while head of the sporting department of a Cincinnati paper, and for one year he filled the dual role. With the growth of baseball interest in the West he found it necessary to devote his entire time to the league. President Johnson was born in Ohio and educated at Oberlin and Marietta colleges. Later he studied law in Cincinnati, while all the time he kept in touch with athletics by playing on college and professional baseball teams. He achieved an enviable reputation in newspaper work.

CONCEALS STOLEN GOODS.

A Very Neatly Contrived Shoplifter's Appliance.

Here is a neatly contrived shoplifter's appliance, consisting of a long stocking, at the open end of which is a clasp like that attached to a purse. This stocking is attached to a strap around a woman's waist and inside her skirt. In it almost any kind of plunder can be concealed without much fear of detection. A shoplifter captured in Cincinnati carried one. At Christmas



THE SHOPLIFTER'S STOCKING.

time these stockings are sold by street fakirs in Cincinnati at 10 cents each.

None to Match.

"Have you any neckties?" inquired a dandified young man, addressing the proprietor of the Cedarby "corner store." Then, turning to his companion, he said, with a slight lisp, "I have a fad for getting neckties as souvenirs of every place I visit. It's my own idea, you know."

"What color do you want, young man?" inquired the proprietor, surveying his customer through a pair of iron-bowed spectacles.

"Oh—ah—I'm very fond of having them match the color of my eyes," said the young man, languidly, opening his small orbs to their widest extent.

"Haven't got any neckties that'll do, then," said the proprietor, shaking his head decidedly. "I've got plain blue ones, real pale blue, but none with pink edges."—Youth's Companion.

Disillusioned.

It is told of an eminent naturalist, who was devoting himself to the education of a pet monkey, that one day, to his intense delight, he saw the monkey sitting in a corner of the room, turning over the leaves of a valuable book of entomology, and looking at the colored drawings with apparent interest.

The naturalist congratulated himself on this evident proof of intelligence, but, on going nearer, he saw with dismay that the monkey was turning over the plates, in order that when he came to a particularly large beetle or butterfly, he might pick it out and eat it.

He soundly cuffed the monkey's ears, took away the book, and returned sadly to his studies.

New Uses for Coral.

Coral is now applied in mosaic or tortoise shell and other materials for the ornamentation of glove and jewel boxes and of musical instruments at the Royal School of Coral Work and Decorative Art, at Torre del Greco, near Naples. It is also used to ornament picture frames and artistic furniture.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and Seven Miles of Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

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TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

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